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Nippon Times

Surmount All Difficulties
Till the Foes Submit!

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JOINT DECLARATION OF ASIA STRESSED BY KALIBAPI PARTY

National Service Organization To Start Drive for More Membership

COOPERATION EMPHASIZED

Filipinos Will Strive to Attain Laurel's Ideal of 'One State, One People'

Domei

MANILA, January 13.—Moving in perfect unison with the new Government of the Philippine Republic, the Kalibapi, the national party of the Filipinos, has launched upon the enforcement of the five principles enunciated in the Greater East Asia Declaration.

Camilio Osias, acting director-general of the party, on December 6 last year, just before the first anniversary of the organization of the Kalibapi, explained the goal to be sought for 1944 by the party, while on December 2 President Jose P. Laurel of the Republic attended a party convention in person and emphasized before the local representatives from all parts of the country the important mission with which the party is charged toward the completion of Philippine independence in substance as in name, asking for the development on a national scale of a movement to carry out the Greater East Asia Declaration principles in spirit and to the letter.

Position of P.I. Important

The position of the Philippines, as President Laurel declared in the Assembly of Greater East-Asiatic Nations, is highly important as a base for the nourishment of the fighting strength of East Asia in the War of Greater East Asia and, accordingly, the whole archipelago is cooperating with Japan's war efforts, devoting all its available resources to the task.

The foundation of this system of cooperation is seen to be a strengthened internal structure of the new Republic and thus the new Government is concentrating on the maintenance of peace and order, increased production and control of foodstuffs, expedition of the reconstruction work, universalization of education and expansion of the Kalibapi movement.

The vital task of heightening the patriotic consciousness of the Filipinos and their general spiritual awakening will devolve upon the party. Thus a sum of 800,000 pesos has been appropriated in the 1944 budget for the expansion of the party and 270,000 pesos for the improvement of the local branch headquarters of the party.

The national unification movement launched by the Kalibapi is to extend over the 7,000 and some odd islands and 43 different ethnographic groups speaking various dialects so as to bring to realization the ideal of President Laurel: "One language, one State, one people and one civilization." It was in order to achieve such a unity that the Kalibapi, since the declaration of Philippine independence, emphasized the "Rizal spirit," instituted a Heroes' Day, and set going a moral revolutionary movement beginning December 30, Rizal Day.

5-Point Program Adopted

Besides the spiritual inspiration to be derived from Jose Rizal, the great patriot, poet and scholar, the Kalibapi has undertaken the following:

(1) Expansion of the party structure.
(2) Cooperation with the Government policy.
(3) Universalization of Tagalog.
(4) Nurturing of the Oriental spirit.
(5) Thorough permeation of the principles enunciated in the Greater East Asia Declaration.

Under the first head, the present membership of 790,000 is to be increased to 3,600,000 this year, one-third of which is to be composed of women's organizations expanding the existing Women's Department of the Kalibapi and organizing a Women's Cooperation Committee. The Boys' Department is to be expanded to twice the present membership, with boys 18 years old or less.

In regard to the cooperation with the Government policy, the Kalibapi is taking pains to explain to the masses the purport of the Government measures and the laws and ordinances, so that the people may know how best to exercise their autonomous, self-defensive and self-supplying powers. The people are also being urged to cooperate in the food increase policy of the Gov-

(Continued on Page 2)

Prime Minister Tojo Felicitates Creation of Aeronautical Organ

Inaugural Meeting Attended by Vice-Minister of Munitions Kishi—Organization Maps Out Five-Point Program to Up Aircraft Production

In a speech read on his behalf by Vice-Minister of Munitions Nobusuke Kishi, Prime Minister and concurrently Minister of Munitions General Hideki Tojo expressed hearty congratulations over the establishment of the Aeronautical Industry Association and promised every Government support and aid, at the inaugural meeting of the new organization held Sunday morning at the Isetan building, Shinjuku, Tokyo.

"The Empire now, by grace of the Imperial Virtues, masterly strategy and gallant fighting of our officers and men and the development of the total fighting strength of the people behind the lines, is steadily pushing on toward the goal of Anglo-American overthrow and Greater East Asia construction. At this momentous stage of the war, I need hardly say that an epochal increase in the production of aircraft is the most vital question of the day.

"It is a matter for wholehearted congratulations that an Aeronautical Industry Association, comprising military, naval and civilian authorities on aviation and aircraft, has been established to cooperate with the Government, Army and Navy for the production of and technical advance in air arms and related articles. I hope that the new organization will begin brisk activity at once to contribute to the production of aircraft so intently aimed at by the Ministry of Munitions.

"The Empire is now facing a truly momentous situation, in which our air power must be put to the severest test. Nothing is more important at this moment than to produce aircraft quickly and in tremendous numbers.

"The gentlemen assembled here today are all in one way or another connected with the pivotal center of the aeronautical industry. Many of you are men engaged in vitally important fields of aircraft production. That you have all decided to join hands to pool your experiences and expert knowledge in the task of boosting aircraft production to undreamt-of heights, covering what shortcomings there may be in Government efforts with your varied experience and expert knowledge, inspires me with a sense of infinite reassurance and strong confidence.

"The Government heartily concurs with the purport of the organization and I am of the mind to have all the related bureaus and departments give their unstinting support and aid to the work of the Aeronautical Industry association."

The Association is to work in coordination with the General Bureau of Air Arms of the Ministry of Munitions, unifying the efforts of the Army Aeronautical Industry association and the Navy Aeronautical Industry Association, which hitherto have been pursued separately. At the same time the 14 industrial corporations and 81 departments of these corporations, which are under the direct jurisdiction of the Aeronautical Headquarters of the Army, and the Council and Board of Directors of the key industries control associations are to cooperate with the new organi-

(Continued on Page 2)

CENSORSHIP IN U.S. HIT BY NEWSWEEK

Losses in Pacific Garbled in American Government Reports

The usual tactics adopted by the United States Government authorities to conceal the tremendous losses suffered by the American forces in the South Pacific War Zone are denounced by the American magazine Newsweek in a recent issue.

According to a special Mainichi dispatch from Zurich dated January 14, the periodical is said to have criticized the United States Government's policy in the following terms:

"Fearing the great repercussions which it might have on the popular mind, the United States Government authorities have blurred the reports on the losses suffered by the American forces in the Pacific front. An outstanding example of this was the reports on the landing campaign on Tarawa."

New American Bombers

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 14.—According to a recent issue of the Newsweek just received here the greatly propagandized new American bomber B-29 is said to weigh 50 tons or more or roughly twice the 27.5 ton loaded weight of the Flying Fortress. The range of the new bomber is said to be about 5,000 miles. It is powered by four Wright engines and its bomb load is claimed to be over 10 tons. Its speed is estimated to be equal or better than the Flying Fortress or Consolidated B-24 bombers, whose speeds are between 280 and 290 miles an hour. The new bomber will be able to go up at least to 35,000 feet and its firepower will exceed the 13 heavy machine-guns of the Flying Fortress, it is said.

The "Marauder" planes, as the B-26 Martin bombers are called have been nicknamed "Murderers." They are reputed to be the most modern among the medium-sized bombers possessed by America. The motive power of the plane is supplied by two engines, each 1,850 horse-power and the maximum speed is 540 kilometers an hour, the highest speed possessed by planes of this class. The machine has a crew of five and has the capacity for carrying 1,115 kilograms of bombs. The cruising range is short, being only 1,600 kilometers. It is the sort of machine that can best be used in an attack at a short distance. The armament consists of three machine-guns and one large-caliber machine-gun.

JOINT DECLARATION STIRS YOUNG CHINA

Youths Lead Movement in Ousting Vices Introduced By Anglo-Americans

Domei

NANKING, January 14.—The young people of China, profoundly moved by the Joint Declaration issued by the Assembly of Greater East-Asiatic Nations, are engaging in various movements to put into practice the principles of the Declaration. They are leading China back to her former glory and greatness. They are awakening the people to the realization of their mission in the construction of Greater East Asia. The youth of the nation are also re-educating the masses in the teachings of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, the Father of China. They are taking an active part in eradicating for ever the evil vices which the Anglo-Americans first introduced into the country. They are resolved to assist in increasing the output of materials so that China may fulfil her part in the successful prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia.

The Declaration produced a tremendous effect on the people of China. They are putting into practice the meaning of the Declaration to achieve national unity and to contribute toward the construction of Greater East Asia in both the material and spiritual senses.

China's Youths Awake

On no other class of people in China did the Declaration produce greater influence than on the young. It opened the eyes of Chinese youths to the role they are to play in the destiny of China and East Asia. It was no wonder they were profoundly impressed by that part of the Declaration which pledges the signatories to work for mutual assistance, respect for traditions and the abolition of racial discrimination.

For the first time it was borne in upon them that it was up to them to save the soul of China from destructive American and British influence that had been eating into the heart of the nation for many generations. They have now come into their own. It made them aware of the splendor of the traditions of their country which extend over 5,000 years. They were moved to every exertion toward making the ideal of Greater Asia upheld by the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen, the Father of China, a beautiful reality.

A wave of patriotic sentiment swept through entire China. Youths banded themselves into organizations to conduct movements to arouse the people. The second anniversary of

(Continued on Page 2)

HEAVY BLOW DEALT FOE IN NEW BRITAIN BY JAPANESE UNITS

Casualties of Enemy Forces in One Month Period Total 6,500

FIERCE BATTLE RAGING

Triangle Mountain Is Scene of Bitterest Fighting in Island

No less than 6,500 casualties have been suffered by the enemy around Cape Merkus and Cape Gloucester on New Britain Island in the short span of the last 20 to 30 days, reports the Asahi.

The enemy strength around Cape Merkus is estimated at between three and four battalions strong, while that on Cape Gloucester corresponds to about one division, according to the same journal.

In the Cape Gloucester area, in particular, the enemy, taking advantage of the temporary control of the Dampier Strait, is bent on bringing in reinforcements.

Our defense garrisons, despite their numerical inferiority, have been dealing blow after blow to the foe. Particularly fierce have been the struggle for the Triangle Mountain at Tuluve, the most vital point on Cape Gloucester, and the fight for the recapture of the enemy airfield at Arawe.

Determined to defend these strategic key points to last man, our first line Units have been putting up gallant fighting day and night and delivering telling blows to the enemy.

Casualties inflicted on the enemy within the last 20 to 30 days are about 3,500 around Cape Merkus (including the war exploits by Sea Eagles) and between 2,500 and 3,000 in the Cape Gloucester area, making a total of from 6,000 to 6,500.

What attaches special credit to these exploits is the fact that the fighting in roadless jungles, of necessity, compels local combats and an unending succession of surprise attacks by our defense garrison to the point of death.

U.S. Navy Bares Losses

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 15.—Regarding the casualties suffered by the United States Naval forces, including the marine corps and coast defense units, since the outset of the current war, the U.S. Navy Department made the following announcement today, according to Washington reports:

Out of the total of 34,728 casualties 15,316 were killed, 6,708 wounded, 8,412 missing, and 4,292 taken prisoner.

FOE PLANS PLANES BY JET PROPULSION

U.S. May Use These for Home Defense

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 14.—America may use jet propulsion in the near future for home defense aircraft and for short range flying, according to a statement made by Major Alexander Seversky, American aircraft designer, in New York today. Because of its high fuel consumption, jet propulsion cannot be used for long-range flying but would help big planes such as the B-29 in taking off more swiftly with heavier loads or give them additional speed in getting away from attackers, Seversky said.

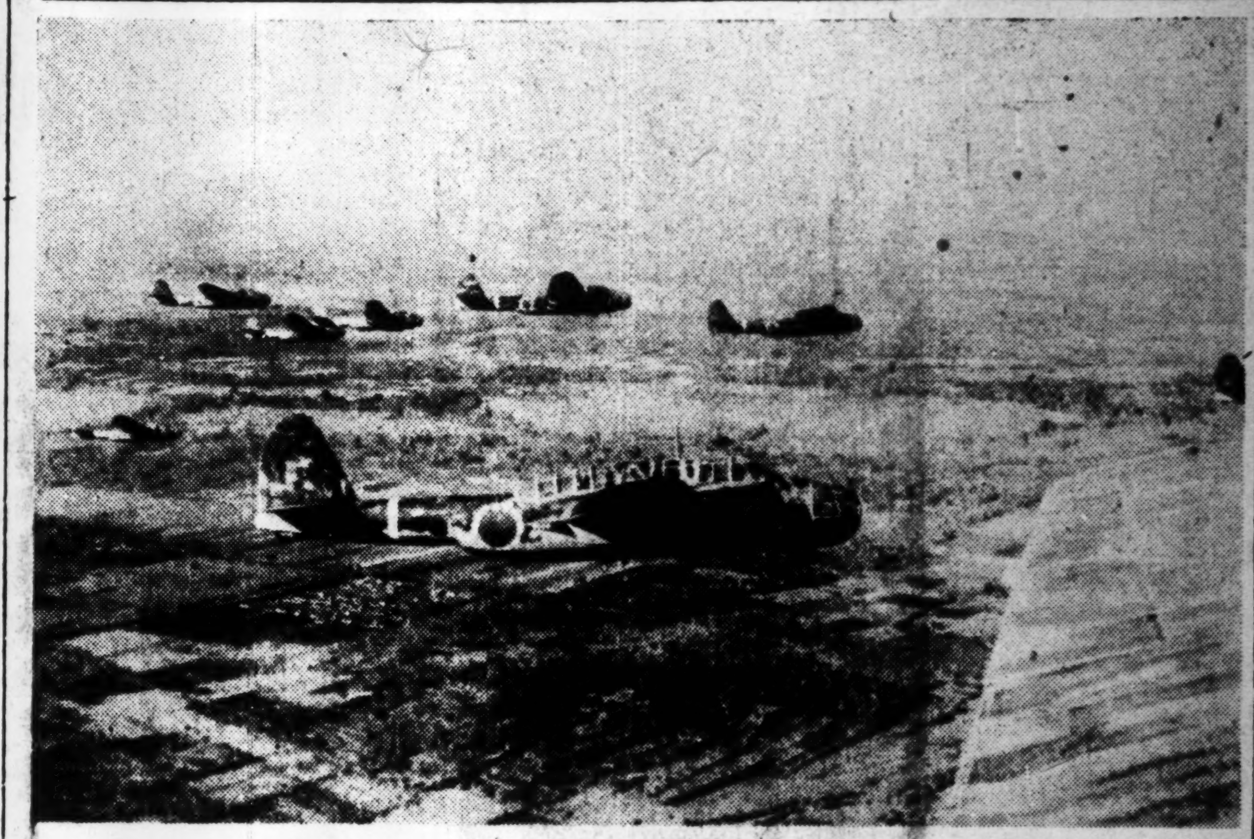
Seversky also said that jet propulsion might be used on carrier planes for faster take-offs and for heavily laden machines. Meanwhile, it is also reported that a Major Stewart, a British air expert, declared that the only disadvantage of jet propulsion was the enormous amount of kerosene consumed.

Celebes Youth Body Set

Domei

MACASSAR, January 15.—Plans for the establishment of the Youths Organization of Celebes are well under way, according to an official announcement issued yesterday regarding the general outline of its creation and functions. High hopes are pinned on the new organization which will serve as the propelling force for the 5,000,000 inhabitants and as a body to bolster further the defense of the Celebes.

Winging Toward Their Objective



Piloted by determined airmen, these sleek, powerful Japanese Army planes are striking hard at the enemy forces in the Southern Pacific.

Scores of enemy planes are being blasted in every encounter as the Japanese relentlessly continue their aerial attacks. (Passed by the War Ministry)

FOUR-POWER CONFAB SUGGESTED BY POLES

Exiled Polish Regime Rejects Unilateral Solution of Border Question

Domei

STOCKHOLM, January 15.—A proposal that a four-Power conference of the Soviet Union, the United States, Britain and Poland should be held to unravel the Polish border tangle was put forward by the Polish refugee regime in a statement it issued yesterday afternoon in reply to the Tass statement, according to a report received here today from London.

The Polish statement said:

"The Polish Government which is earnestly endeavoring to help achieve complete harmony among the anti-Axis nations believes that it would be best for the Soviet Union and Poland to cease being engaged in open debate on the border issue. The Polish Government cannot accept any unilateral proposal, nor can it countenance anything that has occurred within the Polish borders or anything that may occur there but it sincerely hopes to reach an understanding with the Soviet Union in accordance with justice on a basis acceptable to both, as it has frequently had occasion to reiterate. On such a standpoint the Polish Government relies upon the Governments of the United States and Britain to call a meeting in which their representatives as well as the representatives of the Soviet Union and Poland will take part. Such a meeting must be one in which all the questions pending between the Soviets and Poland are taken up and solved to the satisfaction and lasting friendship between the two countries."

U.S. Air Force in Chungking Area Crippled by Shortage of Supplies

Only a Trickle of War Materials Reaching Hands of Chennault Due to Persistent Attacks of Japanese Wild Eagles on Himalaya Route

By Arrangement with the Asahi

AN UNDISCLOSED BASE, January 15.—The persistant Japanese assaults on the India-China air route, Tinsukia, Kunming and other enemy bases are crippling the foe's supplies so seriously that the United States Air Force in China can hardly ever hope to raid the Japanese-occupied areas, to say nothing of the Japanese mainland.

Such is the lament of General Henry H. Arnold, Commander-in-Chief of the United States Army Air Force, in his recent report to Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson. Arnold says in gist:

"The United States Air Force in China has never yet undertaken a raid on the Japanese mainland, but there is no doubt that China is the best base for attack against Japan.

"That being so, our sole and primary concern is the matter of supplies, but the fact is that difficulties are being experienced in this connection.

"Equipment, aircraft parts and everything else, not excepting gasoline, for our air arm in China must be carried by air from the outside. To retain and strengthen the route for these supplies is the first and foremost strategic need of our air force in China.

"The transport planes at present in use between Assam and Kunming have a loading capacity for four tons of high-octane gasoline or three and a half times the quantity of aircraft parts. Not all these supplies go to our air arm in China, however, as the transport planes themselves need many of them. The volume actually furnished is, therefore, a trickle.

"Unless a complete land route to China is opened or unless we occupy a place somewhere on the Chinese coast, the American air arm in China can hardly ever hope to raid the Japanese-occupied zones, much less the Japanese mainland.

"As things now stand, before we can go to the front, we have to make four flights over the most perilous mountain ranges on our way from India to China, and that is as much as we can do."

A broadcast from Delhi also whimpers:

"The United States air arm is the only means we have of attacking ports, harbors and airfields under Japanese occupation. What is more, it is the source of Chungking's resistance power. To send adequate supplies to it is a task which cannot be neglected for one moment.

"Trouble is, however, that the route over which supplies can be sent to the American air arm in China lies in perilous mountain ranges 17,000 feet high. It is, indeed, the most hazardous course in the world.

"In addition to this natural hazard, we are exposed to a constant menace from Japanese aircraft. So grave is the menace that several transport planes are shot down in each flight. Of course, the United States air force in China is on close vigil day and night, but the Japanese menace is still there."

FASCIST TRAITORS TRACED; GRANDI STAYING IN LISBON

Alfieri Is at Geneva, Acerbo at Abruzzi, Others Are Somewhere in Italy

By Arrangement with the Asahi

BERLIN, January 14.—Reports from Verona quote the Transocean News agency as having revealed the following concerning the whereabouts of the ex-members of the Fascist Grand Council who were condemned to death at the recent special trial:

Former Italian Ambassador to Berlin, S. Dino Alfieri, is at present in Geneva.

Former Justice Minister Dino Grandi, the chief instigator of the anti-Fascist revolt, is staying at Lisbon.

Ex-Minister of National Education, Giuseppe Bottai, is hiding somewhere in Italy, while Giacomo Acerbo, former Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, is hiding in the Abruzzi.

Concerning the whereabouts of Giuseppe Bastianini, former Vice-Secretary of the Fascist Party, and Edmondo Rossoni, former Deputy and Minister of State, it is only said that they are "somewhere in Italy."

MONUMENT UNVEILED FOR VICTORY OF AXIS

Constructed Under Auspices Of Japan-German Society In Togo Shrine

The unveiling ceremony of the "Monument for Final Victory of Axis Nations" which was constructed under the auspices of the Japan-German Friendship Society was opened Saturday at 2 p.m. The monument is located within the compounds of the Togo Shrine in the capital.

During the ceremony, a salutory message was given by Vice-Admiral Viscount Naganari Ogasawara, President of the Society and a report was made on the work by Seizo Okamoto, who has donated money for the monument while words of congratulation were expressed by the German Embassy representing the Axis Nations.

The ceremony was also attended by diplomatic representatives of eight nations of the Axis as well as of various Japanese organizations numbering over 200 persons.

2 CIVIL ADMINISTRATORS ARE APPOINTED BY NAVY

Ex-Home Vice-Minister Yamazaki, Irie Set to Assume New Duties in South

Iwao Yamazaki, former Home Vice-Minister and Seiichiro Irie, Secretary of the Home Ministry and concurrently Private Secretary to the Home Minister, on January 15 were appointed by the Navy as Chief Civil Administrators for posts in the Southern Regions. They will shortly proceed to assume their new duties, it is understood.

Mr. Yamazaki was appointed Home Vice-Minister in February 1942. He stayed in office until May 1943. Previously he had held the posts of Chief of the Metropolitan Police Board, Director of the Police Affairs Bureau of the Home Ministry, and Director of the Engineering Bureau of the same Ministry.

Mr. Irie has been head of the personnel section of the Home Ministry. Before he came to that office, he was head of the foreign section of the Police Affairs Bureau.

JAPANESE AIR UNITS BLAST FOE'S BASES IN NEW GUINEA AREA

Shoot Down 6 Planes, Damage And Set Afire 34 Others In Raid

ATTACK MADE AT DAWN

Anti-Aircraft Gun Positions and Installations at Tenli Smashed

Continuing their round-the-clock attacks on the enemy air forces in the Pacific, the Japanese Army Air Units in the New Guinea area blasted the enemy airfields and their installations at Madzab, Marawasa and Tenli, the Imperial Headquarters announced at 3 p.m. Sunday.

In this operation, the Japanese Army Air Units shot down six enemy aircraft, besides damaging and setting afire 34 others.

IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS' COMMUNIQUE

"Imperial Army Units in the New Guinea Island area on January 15 surprise-raided and attacked the enemy airfields at Madzab, Marawasa and Tenli, and caused damage to the installations attached thereto and the quartering area, and obtained the following war results:

"Shot down: 6 planes.

"Damaged and set ablaze: 34 planes.

"All our planes returned safely."

Raids Successful

Successful were the assaults on the enemy airfields at Madzab, Marawasa and Tenli by our Army Wild Eagles on the morning of January 15.

Learning that enemy machines were concentrated at these airfields, our Army Air Units sprang into action instantly. The extreme inclement weather that day was no deterrent on them. Shortly after 5 a.m., they were already over the enemy airfields.

At Marawasa, four enemy P-40 fighter planes that had come up were brought down quickly enough, while 13 medium and small ones on the ground were, every one of them, blasted. Even barracks and automobiles carrying men were pounded and heavy casualties are probable.

At Madzab, two Douglas transports that happened to be in the air were brought down in an instant. One medium and 30 small craft on the ground were set ablaze in a concentrated attack, utter confusion ensuing.

Anti-aircraft gun positions and installations at Tenli were thoroughly smashed.

The enemy invariably sent up a volley of anti-aircraft gunfire, but it was as nothing to our daring attack Units.

All the Japanese planes returned safely to their base after giving telling blows on the enemy's air strength.

War results obtained were: four P-40's and two Douglas transport planes downed, and one large and 33 medium and small machines damaged and set ablaze, making a total of 40.

FABRIC SALE CONTROL SET

F.I.C. Issues Decree Affecting Imported, Domestic Textiles

Domei

HANOI, January 14.—The French Indo-China Government-General yesterday decreed that control will be exercised over production, transportation, distribution and sale of textile fabrics of almost every description regardless of whether they are imported fabrics or home products.

It was disclosed that in deciding methods of control over the distribution and sale of textile fabrics, the Provincial Governors of Tongking, Annam, Cochin-China and Cambodia will take into consideration their respective local conditions.

Banjermasin Expands City

Domei

BANJERMASIN, January 14.—Under the city readjustment program which has been undertaken since January 1, the city was divided into three wards; namely, east, west, and north wards. In addition, it has incorporated some 19 surrounding villages into its city limits. Meanwhile, office work has been started by ward chiefs after the official announcement. As a result of this readjustment, the population of Banjermasin will see an increase of 110,000.

MANCHOU GOVERNORS TO STUDY FOOD PLAN

General Investigation of Health Conditions in Sankiang Scheduled

Domei

HSINKING, January 15.—The Manchoukuo Government is scheduled to open a three-day meeting of provincial governors on January 20 to discuss matter concerning the foodstuff production increase program and means to strengthen further the cooperation and unity between the Government and the local administrations.

Health Survey Slated

Domei

HSINKING, January 14.—A scientific investigation on food, clothing, housing and health conditions among White Russians in the Sankiang district, the coldest area in Manchoukuo, will be carried out for three weeks from the latter part of this month by a survey party headed by Dr. Haruo Tsubosaki.

The party was formed recently by some 20 experts of the Central Health Bureau of the Manchoukuo Telephone and Telegram Company, the Manchoukuo Medical College and Hygienic Laboratory.

Since the investigation for this district is the first of its kind, much is expected in the way of results.

While conducting the investigation, the party will also offer medical treatment to diseased White Russians in this district.

Concordia Heads to Meet

Domei

HSINKING, January 16.—The conference of the directors of the Provincial headquarters of the Concordia Society of Manchoukuo is scheduled to be convened on January 19, at the Premier's official residence, for the purpose of realizing further cooperation between the provincial governments and the central government. On the occasion the activities hitherto undertaken in various provinces will be reported and the plan for various activities for this year and the budget for that purpose will be fully discussed.

Joint Declaration Stirs Young China

(Continued From Page 1)

the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia that fell on December 8 last was the occasion for the mobilization in Nanking of youthful workers to awaken the people of China. An impressive spectacle was witnessed as they assembled in front of the bronz statue of the Father of the Republic of China and adopted a resolution urging the destruction of America and Britain. They also emphasized the necessity for unification of all the young people of Greater East Asia and made a vow to devote themselves to the construction of Greater East Asia.

When the ceremony was over, the youngsters formed three groups. One group attended the planting of trees in the compound of the mausoleum of the Father of the Republic of China. The second paraded through the streets. The third went to hold a demonstration in front of the building where a mass meeting on the development of East Asia was being held.

Help Material Output

The period of one month between these events and the first anniversary of the entry of China into the War of Greater East Asia was marked by an immense effort on the part of the young people to promote the cause of China. They took an active interest in the increase of materials needed by China in the construction of Greater East Asia and assisted in solving the problem of transportation. They gave much time to the work of inducing the people to lead a wartime life.

Youngsters could be observed collecting old iron and carrying baggage at the railway stations and piers. In spite of this they were not neglectful of physical training. In groups they went on long marches to harden themselves against the cold. In addition they saved as much as they could to set an example to their fellow-countrymen.

The youngsters, already busily employed in practicing the principles of the Declaration and in trying to get others to do the same, found time to wage war on three evils in Chinese life, namely, opium smoking, dancing and gambling. These vices were introduced by America and Britain in pursuit of the policy of enervating the Chinese race in an endeavor to bring about the dissolution of China.

Convert Vice Addicts

On December 17 nearly 2,000 young men, in groups, marched through the pleasure districts of Nanking, and argued with the men in the opium dens and others. They pointed out to these men that they were not only destroying themselves but destroying the race to which they belonged. The youths stressed that they would come as often as necessary until they were satisfied that there would be an end to these wanton indulgences.

The young people of Shanghai and Suchow quickly responded to this campaign by the youths of the capital. They passed a resolution pledging themselves to work for the cleansing of the Chinese race from evil influences. Then they raided the opium smoking rooms and other centers of pleasure. This followed an appeal to the authorities, asking them to prohibit opium smoking, dancing and gambling, and to punish severely all who were found committing these vices.

Joint Declaration Responsible

It is the Joint Declaration of Greater East Asia that is responsible for the awakening of the youth to the fact that China must be united to bring the War of Greater East Asia to a successful end.

At no time since the day of the May Fourth Movement has the youth of China showed themselves more enthusiastic over reform of Chinese life than they are today. It is no exaggeration to say that the Declaration has truly awakened the Chinese masses.

These patriotic young people of Nanking, Shanghai and other places are in the van of the movement to defeat the three principles advocated by Chungking. This year, which will decide the fate of the 1,000,000,000 of Greater East Asia, will be a year of tremendous effort on the part of the young people of China who are taking the lead in the nation's regeneration which will enable China to play her part in bringing the War of Greater East Asia to a completely victorious conclusion.

Officers and Sailors Take Part in Review At Yokosuka Station

A review of naval officers and sailors was held Saturday afternoon on the grounds of the Yokosuka Naval Barracks in the presence of Admiral Soyemu Toyoda, Commander-in-Chief of Yokosuka Naval Station. Rear-Admiral Yedo was commander of the review, participated in by many battalions of sailors, building service units and medical service units. These units marched keeping pace with the stirring melody of the Naval March, giving a strong impression on the minds of the families of naval officers, petty-officers, and of the civilians in the service of the Navy, officials, members of the Reservists' Association and other public organizations who were privileged to see the parade.

Joint Declaration Of Asia Stressed By Kalibapi Party

(Continued From Page 1)

ernment through increased agricultural production and maintenance of low prices for agricultural produce. The party is recommending to the guerilla elements who are disturbing public peace and order from their mountain haunts to join the peace-loving citizens in the work of national construction, abandoning their fruitless and wasteful activities.

Schools to Be Set Up

Schools of the national language are to be established throughout the country to teach Tagalog to 4,000,000 pupils for a space of three months and to continue the course thereafter in order to stamp out illiteracy, one of worst sources of national shame.

Together with the universalization of the national language, pamphlets, leaflets and the like are to be distributed to acquaint the people with the Rizal spirit, Japanese Bushido and the like, so as to drive out Anglo-American ideological influence, to engender the spirit of self-sacrifice and public service and to instill the will to make determined efforts to increase production. The meanings of the various holidays and commemoration days are to be explained to disseminate a knowledge of Philippine and Oriental histories.

On December 30, Rizal Day, 1,000,000 fruit trees were planted to commemorate the occasion.

As regard the legal status of the Kalibapi, the party and Government leaders are now studying the question whether it should, like the Japanese Imperial Rule Assistance Association and the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association, be divided into two organizations, respectively for ideological and political activities but no decision has yet been reached on the matter. At any rate, the mission of the Kalibapi is expected to grow all the weightier with the development of the new Republic.

Germans Down 30 Raiders

Domei

BERLIN, January 15.—German forces yesterday shot down 30 of the British four-engined bombers which raided central Germany last night, Reich military authorities announced today. It was further revealed that the British raid was conducted sporadically over a wide area.

American Air Commander Admits Superiority of Japanese Planes

Is One of Greatest Obstacles Facing Foe in Planned Counter-Drive Against Burma; Confession Made By Brigadier-General Davidson

The superiority of Japanese fighter planes over those of the anti-Axis forces has been admitted by Brigadier-General Howard Davidson, United States Commander of the 10th Air Squadron in the India Area, acccording to a dispatch from an undisclosed base in Burma to the Yomiuri-Hochi.

It was also revealed that this fact is one of the greatest difficulties facing the enemy in his planned counter-offensive against Burma.

In desperation the United States and Britain have turned to the construction of high-altitude planes, which they have assigned for action against Burma, but they, too, are proving failures in face of the superiority of the Japanese planes, the report added.

The dispatch follows:

The enemy, while bombastically vaunting his plan for a counter-offensive against Burma, is faced with the difficulty of competing with the superior Japanese fighter planes. The enemy suffered a miserable defeat in the aerial duels waged over Burma last year just before the rainy season because their P-46's and Hurricanes were inferior to the Japanese fighter planes.

In desperation, the enemy mobilized his latest planes, the P-51's, but it, too, proved inferior to the Japanese fighters in the aerial combats over Rangoon which continued from November 25 to December 1. As a result, the enemy suffered the loss of some 30 planes in one week.

An enemy war prisoner, who had piloted a P-51, remarked that it could easily stand a vertical dive at the speed of 880 kilometers per hour, thus attesting to the high efficiency of the new machine. The P-51 is equipped with Allison liquid-cooled motors and its fuselage is beautifully streamlined, but it is no good for high-attitude operations. Therefore, the recent defeat of the enemy, in which it lost some 30 planes, must be ascribed to the fact that Japanese fighters are more efficient than the P-51's.

Admitting the superiority of Japanese fighter planes, Brigadier-General Howard Davidson, U.S. Commander-in-Chief of the 10th Air Squadron in the Indian Area, declared over the Delhi radio that Japanese aircraft had greatly increased in efficiency. In an attempt to cope with Japanese planes the enemy has mobilized new-type Spitfires for action. Those enemy planes, flying at an attitude of over 10,000 meters, pounced upon the Japanese planes during a raid on Chittagong but the Japanese shot down eight of them. Thus the superior capacity of Japanese aircraft has been fully proved.

As to the efficiency and equipment of the new-type Spitfires, no particulars are yet known, but it is almost certain that there are four types existing at present. The first three retain the original form of the Spitfire with slight modifications, but the other has been radically remodelled.

That the enemy is now resorting to high-altitude operations is proved by the fact that the P-47, Republic, and the British patrol plane, Mosquito have been constructed for stratospheric flight. The fact that the mass production of the B-29 (Boeing) is under way in the United States must be also noted.

The reason why the enemy is placing so much importance on high-altitude planes can be explained by the fact that they can operate out of the range of anti-aircraft gunfire, which owing to the fact that the science of gunnery has advanced to a high stage, is taking a bigger toll of planes than ever before.

Thus, it is safe to say that in future aerial operations, high altitude flight will be stressed.

One-Legged Sergeant-Major in Air Force Training to Become Fit Again for Service

Recent visitors to the Military Preparatory School in Tokyo might have seen an old-type fighter plane lying in a corner of the school grounds. Their attention must have been attracted by the pathetic yet manly sight of a young non-commissioned officer in the white uniform of an army patient, handling the plane and operating the rudder bar with his artificial limb. The young soldier is Sergeant-Major Mitsumasa Seo, a graduate of a boys' army aviation school, who, though minus one leg, is awaiting the day when he may again resume his service with the Army Air Corps, reports the Asahi.

When the story of this young army air pilot who, with only one leg, is resolved to rejoin the Army Air Corps, was published in the Asahi sometime last autumn, a large number of youths and their mothers throughout the country were deeply moved by his patriotism. Numerous letters of condolence and encouragement poured in from all parts of the country.

Looking forward to the day when he may again be accepted as an army flier, the sergeant-major redoubled his efforts by undergoing all sorts of physical exercises usually imposed upon members of the Army Air Corps. At last, the authorities of the First Army hospital, where the sergeant-major was receiving medical attention, were impressed by his ardor and assured him that he might return to the Army Air Corps some day. They referred him to the Army Air Service headquarters, so that the sergeant-major might sit for a physical examination as a candidate.

One day last autumn, Sergeant-Major Seo took a walk to the athletic grounds of the Military Preparatory School, which adjoins the First Army Hospital. There, to his pleasant surprise, he found a 91-type fighting plane. He ran up to the plane and got into it. Most of the accessories had been removed before the plane was taken to the grounds of the school. Fortunately, however, the rudder bar was in its place. He tried the use of his artificial leg on the rudder bar. To his immense surprise, the vertical rudder moved to the right and left as he operated the bar with his artificial leg.

Since that day the sergeant-major has spent a few hours every day trying his artificial limb on the rudder bar of the old plane. At the end of last November, a regular artificial leg for the sergeant-major was completed through the efforts of Major Kiyoshi Yasutoshi of the Army Medical Corps. This made it infinitely easier for him to undergo the necessary training thanks to which Sergeant-Major Seo is now fit for the kind of service expected of an army air pilot. With February 6, the first anniversary of his desperate air combat with an enemy fighter plane above the enemy base at Wau in New Guinea, only a few weeks away, the sergeant-major is spending more time with the old fighter plane.

In an interview with a representative of the Asahi, this young hero of the skies said:

"The many letters of encouragement and condolence which I received from a large number of unknown friends, have greatly strengthened my resolution to return to the Army Air Corps once more, so that I may shoot down more enemy planes. Now that I am equipped with a proper artificial leg, I feel as if I were walking on my own legs. I am sure that I am now fit for service as a fighter plane pilot. I am deeply attached to this old fighter plane for it has considerably facilitated my preparations.

"At the beginning of this month I spent several days with my mother at home for this may be my last January in my native country. She told me to return to Tokyo as quickly as possible in order that I might undergo vigorous training before rejoining the army air corps."

Yoshizawa in Tokyo

Kenkichi Yoshizawa, Japanese Ambassador to French Indo-China, arrived at Tokyo Station at 5:06 p.m. Saturday from Fukuoka, where he arrived on Friday afternoon.

Economic Ambition Of U.S. to Dominate World Is Revealed

Special to the Nippon Times

MADRID, January 13.—The American ambition for the economic domination of the world has been exposed in a recent issue of the Economist, London. One instance is that the Central and South American markets are rapidly being monopolized by American commerce. Another is that the United States Government, in renewing its oil contracts with the Iranian Government and the Anglo-Persian Oil Corporation, acquired the right to develop an area 100,000 square miles wide. Dollar investments in South Africa, especially in copper mines in Rhodesia, are tending to increase. Finally, under a newly concluded Anglo-American agreement, Britain is to build warships and America mercantile ships. In this agreement the Economist sees the danger of American shipping monopolizing the commercial routes of the world. The British journal strongly urges the need for counter-measures against these steady economic inroads by the United States.

TEA SET TO BE PRESENTED TO JOSE LAUREL BY SENNO

P.I. President Enjoyed Tea at His Quarters When Attending Asia Assembly

An elegant tea set will be presented to President Jose P. Laurel of the Philippines by Soshitsu Senno, master of the tea ceremony in Kyoto.

While attending the Assembly of Greater East-Asiatic Nations in Tokyo last November, President Laurel had enjoyed the tea served at his quarters. He had been greatly impressed when he heard that Japanese warriors of old enjoyed making tea in camp on the battlefield. After his return home, he asked a certain Japanese unit commander to obtain a tea set for him. A captain who brought the message back recently, transmitted the request to Soshitsu Senno.

ICELAND GOVERNMENT SEEKS INDEPENDENCE

Bill for Establishment of Republic Presented to Parliament

Domei

STOCKHOLM, January 15.—The Iceland Government is reported to have presented a bill for establishing a republic form of constitution to the Parliamentary session which opened on January 10, according to reports from Reykjavik.

The same constitution is said to aim at the establishment of Iceland as an independent nation, which was hitherto placed under the jurisdiction of Denmark. After the adoption of the new constitution, the Danish people residing in Iceland will be accorded temporarily the same privilege as the Icelanders, it is further reported.

FIGHTING IS RAGING IN MAUNGDAW AREA

Japanese With Superior Geographical Positions Are Harassing Enemy

Bitter fighting is going on in the neighborhood of Maungdaw on the Indo-Burma border, and the Japanese who have geographical advantages are harassing the 14th British Army, Frank Hewlett, a UP war correspondent with the British army, is quoted as saying in his report by a Stockholm dispatch of January 14 to the Yomiuri-Hochi.

"The 14th British Army has been engaged in operations along the Indo-Burma border constantly for six weeks," the UP correspondent reported. "At the moment bitter fighting with the Japanese is going on in a mountainous district in the neighborhood of Maungdaw. The resistance of the Japanese Forces is extremely stiff. They have geographical advantages and their full employment of them in their resistance is worrying the British considerably.

"The British have recently taken hold of a point on the coast and seem to think that there is a growing hope of advancing southward along the sea-front. We have a project of building an airfield near Maungdaw. When the project is realized, there will be an improvement in the condition under which we are getting our supplies."

The headquarters of the Anti-Axis Forces in Southeastern Asia has announced that the Japanese Army delivered vehement attacks on the anti-Axis forces on the bank of the Mayu River in West Burma on January 13, according to a New Delhi dispatch as reported by a Lisbon message to the Mainichi on Friday.

EXPECTS HUGE SACRIFICES

Domei

LISBON, January 14.—The fact that an invasion of Western Europe would cause the highest casualties ever seen in the war was the warning sounded by Colonel Palmer, Deputy Director of the United States Army's Specialized 'Training Program, in his speech before the Association of Physics Teachers in America.

Palmer said that the Germans would hold every advantage over the anti-Axis forces unless the Soviet Union is prepared to pay "enormous sacrifices." He also declared that the veteran German forces would contest every yard of the anti-Axis advance.

Tojo Felicitates Aeronautical Organ

(Continued From Page 1)

zation, supplemented by the activities of the provincial cooperative councils in nine areas under the jurisdictions of the supervision departments of the Munitions Ministry.

The functions of the Aeronautical Industry Association are as follows:

(1) Advancement of industrial technique, increase in efficiency, improvements in standards and general affairs related to aircraft production.

(2) Contact, accommodation and good offices in regard to materials, equipment, electric power and labor.

(3) Adjustment and strengthening of cooperative plants.

(4) Inquiries, planning and compilation of data required by the General Bureau of Air Arms.

(5) Organization of studies, lectures and inspection tours.

Those who attended the inaugural meeting of the Association included State Minister without Portfolio Nobusuke Kishi, Vice-Minister of Munitions, Lieutenant-General Saburo Endo, director-general of the General Bureau of Air Arms of the Ministry of Munitions; Kiyoshi Goko, chairman of the board of directors of the Mitsubishi Heavy Industries; Vice-Admiral Hidekichi Katagiri; Major-General En Makino and Jiro Takeda, an auditor of the Mitsubishi Heavy Industries.

CONSUMPTION TAXES SET

Will Be Levied by China on Drinks Effective January 16

Domei

SHANGHAI, January 14.—The National Government of China will commence imposing special wartime consumption taxes on retail commodities and food drinks at restaurants and hotels effective from January 16, it was disclosed.

It is said that the provincial authorities of Anhuei, Chekiang and Kiangsu and the special municipality authorities of Nanking and Shanghai were notified by the Finance Ministry concerning the tariff. The decision to impose taxes on amusement is still pending.

BUDDHISTS STUDYING HERE FOR WORK IN SOUTH AREAS

5 Men Picked for Task of Enhancing Ties of Friendship Among Asiatics

Five persons were admitted on January 15 into the Institute of Research in Buddhism which is managed by the International Buddhistic Association at Kita-shimmoncho, Azabu. They are Kanei Okamoto, chief priest of the Seigen Temple, Asakusa, Kanichi Suzuki, Teido Tomomatsu, Chisho Matsuzaki, and Kennojo Yamauchi. The latter three are in their twenties.

These men will study at the Institute for a year, it is understood. During the course of their training they will learn Thai, Burmese, Indian, Sanskrit and Pali.

Then they will be sent to the South to work for the cause of strengthening the ties of friendship among the various races of Greater East Asia. Moreover, They will give a part of their time to an inquiry into the position of Buddhism in East Asiatic life.

PIONEER OF INDUSTRY DIES

Jun Noguchi, Founder of Many Firms in Chosen, Passes Away

Jun Noguchi, the greatest Japanese industrial pioneer in Chosen, died of illness at his Nirayama villa, Shizuoka Prefecture, Saturday. He was 71 years old. The late Mr. Noguchi controlled more than 40 industrial companies in various fields either as president or adviser. The Japan Nitrogen Fertilizer Company, Osaka, which he founded, was one of the companies under his control. He launched a large-scale chemical industry in North Chosen. One of the most noteworthy enterprises which he achieved was the construction of the world famous Suifeng Dam on the Yalu River on the Chosen-Manchoukuo border. In 1941 the late Mr. Noguchi, with his private funds, founded a large chemical laboratory bearing his name. In recognition of his meritorious services in industrial fields, he was decorated with the First Class Order of the Sacred Treasure in 1942.

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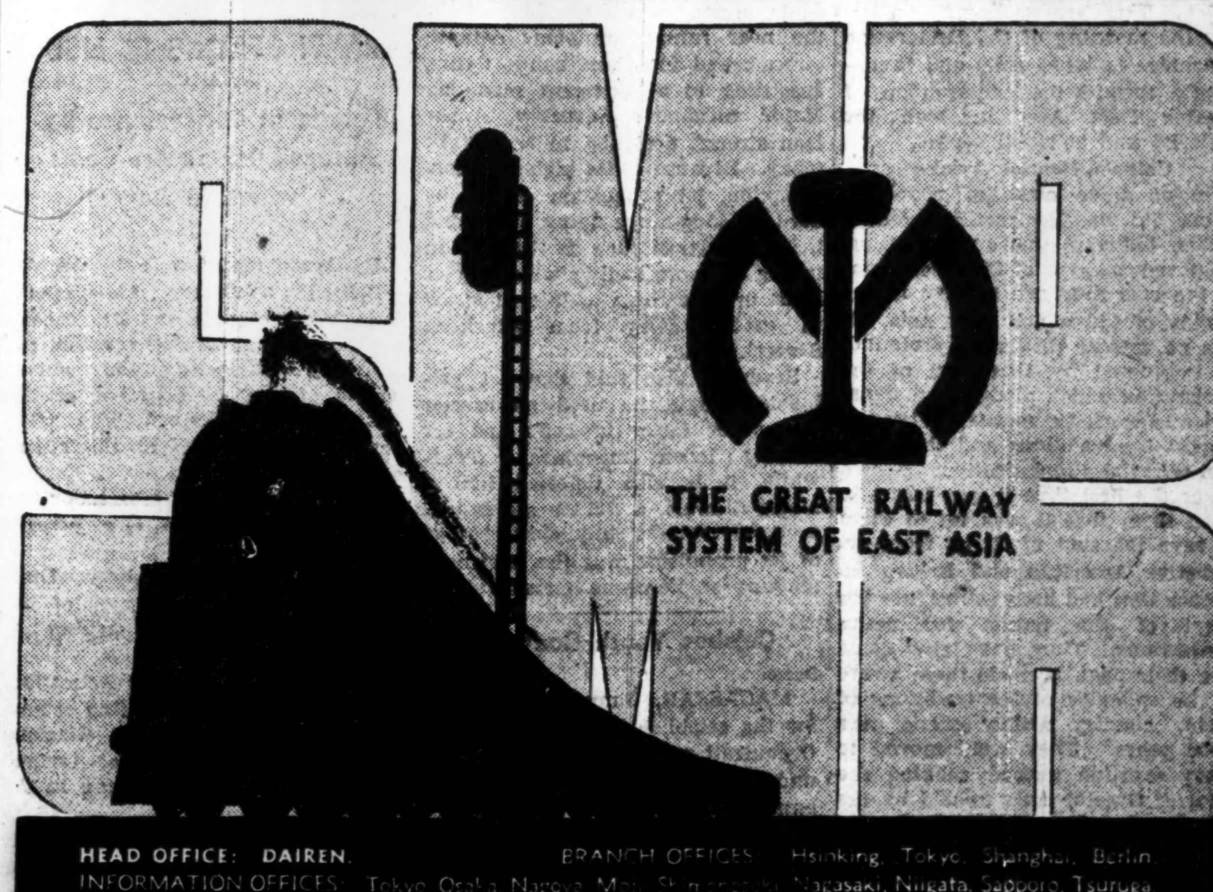

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REICH AND SWEDEN SIGN TRADE ACCORD

Conclusion of Pact Covering 1,500,000,000 Kroners Announced by Stockholm

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, January 14.—The Swedish Foreign Office announced on January 10 the conclusion of a Swedish-German Trade Pact. According to the pact, the amount of trade to be conducted between the two countries this year is fixed at 1,500,000,000 kroners which is slightly smaller than the amount for last year of 1,680,000,000 kroners. The figure for this year covers a certain amount of credit to be established against Germany after sinking the credit now being established against Sweden by Germany.

The principal exports to Germany during this year cover 7,000,000 tons of iron ore, 72,000,000 kroners worth of lumber and 200,000 tons of cellulose of which 5,000 tons are for rayon and 80,000 tons for paper.

Meanwhile, the principal imports from Germany will cover 4,000,000 tons of coke, 280,000 tons of processed iron, 100,000 tons of potassium, 230,000 tons of salt, 50,000 tons of glauber salts, 25,000 tons of soda, 20,000 tons of chlorcalcium, 4,000 tons of water glass, 1,200 tons of cellulose, 500 tons of artificial yarn, 2,650 tons of artificial silk and a certain quantity of artificial rubber.

The trade between the two countries last year covered in exports to Germany, 10,000,000 tons of iron ore, 160,000 tons of lumber, 140,000 tons of standard cellulose, including 90,000 tons for use as a raw material for rayon, 70,000 tons of paper, 33,000 tons of iron and steel materials, and 25,000 tons of pig iron.

Meanwhile, the imports from Germany covered 4,700,000 tons of coke, 250,000 tons of processed iron, 60,000 tons of pig iron, 116,000,000 kroner worth of chemical products, 118,000,000 kroner worth of machines, 90,000,000 kroner worth of textiles, and 11,000,000 tons of artificial rubber.

The credit established by Germany against Sweden is to be paid back in several years in succession in accordance with the agreement reached in 1942, the amount to be paid back this year being fixed at 80,000,000 kroner, including the 70,000,000 for repayment in the first half of the year. As for the prices, the two countries are to observe the agreement reached in February last year. In comparison with last year a little rise in prices is taken into account as a whole. 90 per cent of the trade amount, however, will be adjusted by the agreement stated above.

On th conclusion of the present trade pact, Germany issued safe navigation certificates for the Swedish liners plying between Sweden and South America whose issue had been pending since October last. Accordingly, Swedish liners are expected to enter and leave the port of Gottenburg by the end of this month. In the meantime, negotiations are in progress between Sweden and Germany concerning the resumption of the air transportation service by Swedish aircraft between Sweden and Britain.

Japanese Way of Thinking

(Continued From Page 4)

when he was nearing the grave—after he was sixty. Such a thing has happened before, and still happens. Men may apprehend the meaning of a great maxim or principle early in life, even in their teens, but only come to comprehend truly its deep spiritual significance with its far-reaching eternal implications in their closing days, when they are, as it were, half in their coffins.

"I have early learned to appreciate some Manyo poems, even to imitate their style in my own composition," Mabuchi said, "but let it be confessed to my bitter shame and contrition that not till recently did I grasp this awful truth: these poems are written in the very words which our great ancestors actually used in their daily life, and that it is only through the understanding of the minds of our ancients, as revealed in these poems, that we might gain any insight into the august minds of the deities who had ruled this country in the divine foretime. Kokugaku therefore is the only medium by which we may attain to the knowledge of the minds of the gods."

As Mabuchi delved deeper and deeper into the thoughts of the ancients the more strongly was he convinced that what he called Ko-do was the highest ideal of life, and that as the age grew older or more modern, the worse degraded the character of men. This, he thought, was well illustrated by and paralleled in the steady deterioration of poetry. Ancient poetry was best. In the primordial days affairs of life were simple; men had a few things to do, compared with the latter day world; so they could do with a relatively few words; and when they expressed sentiment they did so under the strong urge to do so, their words faithfully reflecting their feelings. Thus their language was refined and polished in a natural manner: hence its freshness, its strength, its compactness and naturalness. As the world advanced and life grew complex, words multiplied, and men began to express more ideas than they actually felt and in order to camouflage their lack of thought or sentiment they used superfluous words or adorned speech with gaudy phrases. Thus their poetry, ever so smooth-flowing or mellifluous to the ear, became artificial, weak and therefore bad.

(To Be Continued)

THE NAVY

By

TOYOO IWATA

(Translated by Kumiko Takagi)

Around Masato Tani, hero of this novel, the author has woven the stirring story of the growth of the Japanese Navy which today shields Greater East Asia from our enemies. In the first installment of this novel which appeared last Monday, the author related the family background of Masato Tani and gave a general description of Kagoshima where this hero was born.

Part I: The Baby Is Born

(Continued)

Masato entered the Yawata Primary school at the age of eight.

"You must listen very attentively to whatever the teacher says," his mother said on the morning of the first day of school as she, handed him a new tenugui (a Japanese towel). As he had many brothers, all things excepting the tenugui and the school cap, were handed down to him second-hand. As there were no such effeminate customs here in Kagoshima as mothers taking their boys to school, Masato went with Taro, who was in the third year. With lunch in his bag, he was one of the happiest pupils there. He soon made many friends. Takao Mutaguchi was also there as a new pupil with a metal-buttoned foreign suit. After school, some upper-class boys took part in wrestling or some other sports, but the new pupils played timidly on iron-bars or mounted wooden horses. Masato, looked on such merry-making with an amusing smile. He stood there watching with rosy cheeks and a small, eyetooth peeping out from under his lips.

"You look like an apple!"

A friend of his had quickly detected the resemblance. Masato, round, bright faced, with red cheeks really looked like an apple.

"An apple!" they teased, but Masato just smiled.

Since that day, he was nicknamed "apple" or "Apple Masato" and this name stuck to him until the end of his boyhood. The "apple" would usually standby watching his school mates, playing games and joined in when invited. He was not so good at heavy gymnastics, but he showed unexpected strength in wrestling. Though he was physically small, he always had a powerful grip which helped to steady him on the edge of the wrestling ring. Takao, on the contrary, was very weak in this sport.

"Hold out! Takao, hold out!" Masato would shout to encourage him.

Going to school was one of Masato's greatest pleasures—lunch his especially. He liked to play with his many friends. One thing which he did not like in school was the "poke on the head" which the teacher sometimes gave to the pupils who could not respond to the teacher's question correctly.

Before the New Year came, the Emperor Taisho passed away. Schools were closed and the Rising Sun flags draped in mourning were seen in front of every household throughout Japan.

The New Year was lonely without the usual pine branches and ricecakes. Father Shinkichi, who had been so strong, had taken to bed with palsy. At first Waka could not believe that her husband, only fifty-seven years old, could possibly be stricken from palsy. But, as the days went by, Shinkichi's condition confirmed the doctor's statement. In the only decent room in the home, the living room, Shinkichi was asleep vacantly staring at the ceiling.

"What shall I do?"

Waka was overcome with helplessness. She could think of no way to overcome this unhappy fate. How could Shinkichi, the pillar of the house, stop working now? How can the Tani family with so many children get along without her husband's support? But crying and repenting took her nowhere. She knew now that the family was now dependent on her. She had to manage the shop, she could not rely on her husband any more. So, leaving her husband in the care of Haru, she put on her husband's big apron and worked every day until her thick black hair was white with the rice powder.

"We have twelve children. There is no time for me to be discouraged. I must see them through," she muttered to herself. There was nothing for her to do but to stand firm and strong and fight against the unlucky fate which had befallen her. At every dawn, before a hard day's work, she went to the shrine to pray for Shinkichi's quick recovery.

Two months passed but Shinkichi's condition showed no sign of improvement.

"Palsy takes a long time. Some patients lie in bed for more than five years," one friend told her.

Hearing these words, Waka and her children resolved to do their best without the assistance of Shinkichi.

On the ninth of February, in the second year of Showa, it was snowing heavily. Shinkichi was sleeping. At first his snoring was heard as usual, but later he began to hiccough. Everyone noticed the sudden change in the patient's condition. The doctor was called who told the family that the patient was suffering from cerebral hemorrhage.

"We must let Shinjiro know. Will someone go?" asked Waka.

Shinjiro, the second son, was an assistant teacher of a primary school in Taniyama-machi eight miles away. Someone had to go, in the heavy snow to tell him of his father's critical condition.

"I'll go!" Masato volunteered, contrary to his usual passivity, and without waiting for his mother's answer, dashed out into the heavy snowstorm and down the Taniyama highway.

The bereaved family realized for the first time, how great the loss of their father was. Shinkichi had been supporting the whole family, both financially and spiritually. They all felt a loneliness and vacancy within their hearts. This was not only because they had lost the "pillar" who had taken charge of all business transactions—buying and selling rice and groceries. It was the thought of "no father at home."

Especially Sueo, who was then only five years old, was the hardest hit among the younger members of the family. But, above all, the shock was the greatest to Waka. She had not been in any way too independent. She had merely been a faithful helper to Shinkichi. She had brought up twelve children, together with him. She had understood him. Now she was like a boat without oars.

"What shall I do with the shop and my children? Haru, twenty-five, and Mitsu twenty-three, both are old enough to be married. How shall I bring up little Masato and Sueo?"

Waka pondered but after all, she got nowhere by just asking herself "how?" She had to face this reality and do the best she can. If she were a wife of a Samurai of Satsuma, she would call her children before their father's tablet and make some sort of a resolution or promise. But she did not do such a thing. With her late husband's apron she worked harder than she had ever before. Seeing their mother working so hard, Shinzaburo, who was earning his living after graduating from Kagoshima Commercial School, and Shinjiro, offered to help her, but she shook her head. She knew through maternal instinct, that her sons' dispositions would not make them of much use to such business. She wanted them to continue with their present work. But when Yonokichi offered his help, she consented, knowing that Yonokichi would successfully carry on his father's trade. He was in the second year of the Commercial school when he made up his mind to discontinue schooling and help his mother. The girls all engaged themselves in the household work, and thus the Tani family started to live on a new life pattern.

As days went by, the vacant feeling which the children had within themselves began to be filled with light and hope. They had found a new pillar. Waka was the new pillar. Waka was not a woman of masculine spirit nor was she a talented woman, but the children trusted and confided in her in every way.

When Masato became twelve years old, the atmosphere in the Tani home had become settled and they had all become accustomed to living without their father. Even little Masato had changed. He smiled as usual, his eye-tooth peeping out from under his lips. But, behind that smile there was something firm and strong which sometimes surprised the people.

One morning Taro left for school earlier than Masato.

"Taro, why did you start for school earlier than I?" asked Masato, running after him.

The tone was so sharp that Taro did not answer him immediately.

At school, during his spare moments, he would play with the iron-bar. With his apple-like face redder than ever, he would struggle to chin himself. He looked like a lobster trying to jump.

No matter how his friends teased him, he did not give up this heavy exercise. It was not because he had become fond of it, but because he was not good at it, and he did not want to be a failure in anything. In his inner heart he was unyielding.

"I shall never be defeated."

This thought Masato bore in his mind ever since his father's death. The picture of his hard-working mother impressed deeply even in his childish mind. He was also moved by his elder brother, Yonokichi's sacrifice—his willingness to give up school and work in the shop. The whole family was fighting against the odds.

Masato promised to be courageous until the last.

The children of this locality were, in general, unyielding, but very few were of stronger mind than Masato—and yet, he seldom quarreled with his friends. The reason was that he had no chance to start a fight. His unyielding spirit was hidden by his gentle smile. However, in the famous "play-fight" of Satsuma, "Protect the Captain," and "Make the Opponent surrender," Masato's stubbornness could not but surprise his friends.

In the game of "Protect the Captain," there were two teams all stripped to the waist, with "hachimaki" round their head. Each boy did his best to attack his opponent while at the same time he would protect his captain. Such a violent game would certainly have been prohibited in schools of other cities. The "Surrender" game was not played in teams but individually, in which, one who said, "I'm defeated," was called the vanquished boy. Both were traditional games played since the Kenji-noshya—a kind of fraternity where boys and youths were taught military art, physical training and morals—and handed down to primary schools. Masato who was small and not very strong, would always be held down to the ground, but to make him surrender was not an easy task. Even if his face were pressed hard down to the ground and he himself felt difficulty in breathing, he would not give in.

"Surrender!" his opponent would call out.

"No, never!", would be the reply.

The heavy gymnastics which Masato went through in school had a great influence on Masato's strong unyielding spirit. With untiring effort he was always at the iron-bar, and before he was aware, he could lift his heavy body without any difficulty. He could do anything the other boys could do. This was all the result of his untiring efforts, his indomitable spirit, and even as a boy, he could not help being overjoyed at his conquest and at his own strength.

"If I try hard, I shall never be defeated," he thought and thus his spirit of not giving up gradually became stronger.

Masato became more fond of such exercises. After school, he would call Takao Mutaguchi and they both would exercise at the iron-bar.

One day, Takao asked Masato, "Can you make a loop on the bar?" This stunt was a very difficult one and only a few boys could do it. Once in a while, the gymnastics teacher would demonstrate the trick to show the boy how it was done.

"Sure, I can!" Masato answered without thinking.

Once he had said "yes", he could not go back on his words. He had to perform it in front of his friend. He had once secretly tried it and half succeeded. He now gave his body a shove and turned over once.

"Success!", he thought, but at that moment he felt dizzy.

He saw the danger, so he turned no more and jumped to the ground. He though he jumped upright, but he felt a peculiar thud on his left shoulder. He felt no pain then but on his way home his left arm became stiff and he could not move it freely. Moreover, that evening, it began to ache and toward midnight, the pain became worse.

"Why did you do such a thing?"

Waka, who was never alarmed when her children caught cold, became worried when she thought that such an injury might deform Masato. She harshly scolded him for his careless action. All through the night she sat up, cooling her son's shoulder with a cold towel. Next morning, he was taken to the doctor. It was dislocation. The doctor applied some medicine and bandaged the injured part which hurt terribly even when slightly touched. Masato endured the pain by turning his eyes to the white walls of the doctor's room. It was not only because of his unyielding spirit but the thought that "mother is beside me" that made him withstand the pain. He did not want his mother to know of his suffering. It hurt him to think that his carelessness had worried his mother. He had to show her that the pain was slight.

He was absent from school for a week. The pain had left him, so he did not have to tell his mother any unnecessary lies to return to school.

"It will get better now without the doctor's care," said he, a week later. He went back to school, purposely holding his shoulders high.

(To Be Continued)

The Past Week in Review

Enemy Planes Blasted Over Rabaul

Imperial Naval Air Units shot down 39 enemy planes, including seven unconfirmed, out of a formation of more than 270 attempting to raid Rabaul on the mornings of January 6 and 7, it was disclosed in a communique issued by the Imperial Headquarters on January 8.

Again, on January 9, our Naval Air Units struck a heavy blow at the enemy air forces that have been raiding our base at Rabaul by shooting down 52 planes, including 19 unconfirmed, out of a formation of more than 150, according to a communique issued by the Imperial Headquarters on January 10.

The same communique revealed also that three more enemy planes were shot down over Rabaul on January 7 than the previously announced number of 31, including seven unconfirmed, out of a formation of more than 230 attacking craft on that morning.

Citations Issued to Army and Navy Units

The Navy Ministry announced on January 12 that a citation has been issued by the Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet to the seaplane units of the X X Unit for distinguished services rendered.

The seaplane units of the X X Unit established an advance base at Recata Bay in Shortland Island when they advanced there in the latter part of August, 1942, and participated in the Guadalcanal operations. Though small in number they took part in scouting and attacking the enemy, patrolling against submarines and covering from the air the comrade units operating below and dealt tremendous damage upon the enemy. These seaplane units also operated as far out as the Indispensible Reefs.

The seaplane units contributed greatly to the operations in the southeast area over a long period. Among the notable of their feats was the discovery and contacting of a powerful enemy fleet and the bringing about of the victory of the Third Sea Battle of the Solomons.

Meanwhile, the War Ministry announced early last week that citations have been granted by the Army Commander to the Maeda Sub-unit and the Kaji Squad in recognition of distinguished exploits in the annihilative campaign in Kiangnan in the summer of 1943.

Chinese Observe First Anniversary of War Entry

A grand ceremony commemorating the first anniversary of China's participation in the War of Greater East Asia was held at the National Auditorium in Nanking on January 9, in the presence of President Wang Ching-wei of the National Government of China.

Following the reading of the rescript on the declaration of war on Britain and the United States, all attendants offered silent prayers for the repose of the souls of the war dead and also expressed their appreciation to the sick and wounded soldiers.

Meanwhile, local Chinese citizens observed the auspicious day with a mass meeting held in the morning at the National Public Hall given under the sponsorship of the local Municipality. All Chinese citizens were deeply inspired by the fervent speeches delivered by Lin Pai-sheng, Publicity Minister, and Iichi Kishi, spokesman of the Japanese Embassy in Nanking. Following the mass meeting a parade, through the principal streets was staged by Chinese youths and the Juvenile Corps. In the evening, commemorative radio addresses were exchanged between President Wang Ching-wei and Japanese Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo as well as among Japanese, Manchoukuoan and Chinese youth associations.

U.S. Good Neighbor Policy Is Mere Sham, Says Iguchi

Taking the United States severely to task for its present attitude toward the Latin American countries, Sadao Iguchi, Spokesman of the Board of Information, on January 12, described America's so-called Good Neighbor Policy as a mere sham to camouflage its ambition to grasp world hegemony.

The rights of sovereignty and self-determination which properly should be objects of respect in war as well as in peace are being nullified by the high-handed actions of the United States in Latin America, Mr. Iguchi declared.

In the economic field also, he said, the United States is bleeding the Latin American countries white. As proof of this he cited how American ships enter Latin American ports with empty holds and leave fully laden with vital mineral products for the war industries of the United States and foodstuffs for its armed forces.

Indians Asked to Make Plan For Zero Hour

Declaring that the zero hour for the liberation of India is close at hand, Subhas Chandra Bose, Head of the Provisional Government of Free India, in a broadcast to Indians throughout the world on January 8, called on his compatriots in India to complete secretly all preparations within the country so that a mass revolution will take place and declared, "When we are standing on Indian soil we will give you our signal.

Netaji Bose said, "all the pre-conditions and prerequisites for our final victory have been obtained," and that the only thing which remains for ultimate success is, "Action within the country to synchronize with action from without." He warned, however, that the fight within India will not be a short and easy one as the British, with the help of her American allies, will fight to the last. He confidently predicted, moreover, that India's fighters for freedom will ultimately achieve final victory.

Ex-Italian Minister Ciano Is Executed

Count Galeazzo Ciano, former Italian Foreign Minister, and four other members of the former Grand Fascist Council, who had betrayed Premier Benito Mussolini, were executed by a firing squad in Verona on January 11.

A dispatch from Verona also reported that those executed by the firing squad included Marshal de Bono; Pareschi, former Minister of Agriculture; Marinelli, former treasurer of the Fascist Party; and Gottardi, former head of the Italian Industry and Corporation.

Together with 13 others, Ciano, de Bono, Pareschi, Marinelli and Gottardi were sentenced to death on January 10 by the extraordinary special tribunal which passed its verdict for 19 members of the Grand Fascist Council who were held responsible for the downfall of the Mussolini Government on July 25 last year.

Japan Ready For 100-Year War, Declares Grew

Joseph C. Grew, former United States Ambassador to Japan, in a recent speech in New Jersey, warned that Japan, with absolute conviction in victory, is prepared to fight for a 100 years, reports reaching Buenos Aires reveal.

Merit Edison who commanded the United States marines on Tarawa and Guadalcanal Islands and who is now back home is also reported to have said:

"The war with Japan will be long. A speedy, easy victory cannot be hoped for. We are still on the outer fringe of the territory under Japanese occupation. We shall have to tread an extremely thorny path before we attain our goal."

It is invariably the case that those Americans who have been in Japan or have experienced the fury of the Japanese might, will sound serious warnings against unfounded optimism regarding the future of the war.

The Hypocrisy of Britain

(Continued From Page 4)

them. The question of the qualification of Indian residents for election in South Africa and particularly in Kenya Colonoy in East Africa has also been a frequent subject of heated discussion. The British colonists have at all times done their utmost to get the Indians disqualified as representatives. As a result of intercession by the Indian and British home governments Indians in Kenya Colonoy were finally permitted five seats in the parliament of the Union of South Africa. In practice, however, this is a very minor concession and represents no political advantage for the oppressed Indians. Indians in Kenya Colony total 38,000, yet they are allotted only these five seats in parliament, while the white residents in Kenya Colony who number only 18,000, considerably less than half the number of the Indians, are accorded eleven seats.

Left Without Redress

In this way Indian immigrants in South Africa are, for all practical purposes, prevented from obtaining any protection of their rights through parliament, left without any redress for the innumerable economic, political and social wrongs done to them, and deprived of all possibility of securing itself within the country from the unrelenting persecution they are forced to endure. It would seem that their only hope of obtaining any abatement of the ills they now suffer is to arouse public opinion in their favor from without, or to obtain the strong support of the Indian people at home.

From the foregoing it is abundantly clear that British colonists in Africa have left no stone unturned to curtail the civil liberties of Indian immigrants in South and East Africa to restrict their legal, social, political and economic rights and hamper their every activity. Nevertheless in the present war the Indians, held in Britain's vice-like grip, find themselves compelled to pour out their blood and treasure to further the Anglo-American war effort. Indian troops were not only sent to fight in the deserts of North Africa on behalf of their ruthless oppressors, but are now detailed for the defence of the very Africa where their compatriots have been so ill-used, abused and persecuted. As a crowning act of injustice and in spite of the immense and invaluable aid Britain is successfully extracting from India, one more bill directed against the Indian communities within the Union was nevertheless submitted to the Parliament of the Union of South Africa in April last. No more is necessary to reveal the whole Anglo-Saxon attitude toward the unfortunate Indian people.

Land Grabbing Scheme Bared

It is said that this latest anti-Indian bill is aimed at discontinuation of the right now theoretically enjoyed by Indians in Natal and the Transvaal to acquire real estate in those provinces. It seems, however, that the true purport of the bill is to wrest from the Indians in Natal the lands they already legally own. Natal, particularly Durban and its vicinity, has always been notorious as the seat of the most obdurate anti-Indian movement. 25,000 Indians in Durban are secluded in a crowded area of only 440 acres, whereas the residential sites reserved for the 80,000 British colonists in the district spread over more than five thousand acres. Since 1912 Indians in Natal have been powerless to acquire even one foot of land in the province, the latest anti-Indian bill mentioned above can, therefore, only be taken as indicative of some vague and indeterminate fear entertained by the British colonists in Natal of the economic advancement of the Indian immigrants in that province, and of their determination to thwart it by all means in their power. In spite of strong protests on the part of Indians in India the bill was finally adopted by the parliament of the Union of South Africa recently. Comment on the fact that while the bill was under debate no voice was raised against it in Britain, nor advice or warning given by the British Government to delay or shelve the repressive measure, and this at a time when Britain stands in urgent need of India's aid to further her schemes, is superfluous. The passage of this bill at this time only too clearly exposes the lack of any change in the fundamental British attitude toward India and the Indian people in South Africa not less than in Britain itself, indeed, throughout the British Empire.

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TOKYO, MONDAY, JANUARY 17, 1944

Britain's Policy of Discrimination

At this moment when the ether is flooded with the usual empty British and American talk of liberty, equality of opportunity, and freedom in an attempt to rally more victims to support their aggressive imperialistic cause and disguise its true nature, a dispassionate study of the treatment accorded to one of the subject peoples in their midst, which is the very negation of all freedom and equality of opportunity, is certainly not amiss. The article on the harshly discriminatory restrictions imposed by Britain on Indian immigrants within her vast colonial possessions, which has been appearing in installments elsewhere on this page, is, therefore, particularly timely. This article is in itself more than sufficient commentary on the present British insolence in now daring to proclaim themselves the champions of racial equality, in spite of their past and present record of racial prejudice and economic discrimination and their obvious intention to grind the Indian still further under their ruthless heels.

British and American consternation over the electrifying effect on all the long downtrodden peoples of Asia of the Greater East Asia Manifesto can be readily understood. It spells the end of their dream of absolute world domination. But the peoples of India have too long groaned under British despotism; too long been the victims of British imperialism and racial prejudice to be deceived by any lying British talk of freedom and racial equality at this late date. The liberating tide which swept over Asia in the wake of Japan's victories in the Greater East Asia War cannot be stopped by brazen British propaganda any more than by honeyed words or facile flattery. Once bit, twice shy. The Indian people's memory is not so short that they will forget the way in which Britain ignored the solemn promises given to India once the last war was won with India's aid. Nor will they overlook the fact that even while Britain holds out glowing promises of what she will do for India after the present war, famine fostered by British official connivance is allowed to ravage India, India's womanhood is drafted for labor in India's mines in spite of a law passed only in 1937 prohibiting female labor in the pits, and the Indian minority in South Africa is subjected to still further viciously discriminatory treatment by a measure passed last spring ostensibly to deprive them of a right, which in practice they do not enjoy, to acquire land in Natal and the Transvaal, but actually aimed at wresting from the Indian communities in those provinces the lands they already legally own.

As the article which has been appearing elsewhere on this page clearly sets forth, Indians in South Africa have, for the past fifty years, been treated as pariahs and social outcasts in South Africa. Originally brought into that region to open up the Dark Continent for the white invader, once the pioneer work was done they were allowed no share in the benefits resulting from their toil. To prevent them from competing effectively with their less efficient British rivals in the commercial field they were subjected not only to highly discriminatory taxation, but also to hampering restrictions as to their place of business, and to a license system under which licenses were systematically withheld from them. To prevent them from engaging in farming or agriculture they were largely denied the right to purchase or lease land. Although their contracts gave them the right to settle down in South Africa after the expiration of the term of their contracts, every possible measure was adopted to make it impossible for them to earn a living and to force them out once the work was done. They were herded into crowded segregated areas and not allowed to mix with the white colonists. In travelling they were forced to use the equivalent of the American Jim Crow cars, and prohibited from travelling freely from one province to another. Even at the Government Post Offices they were obliged to use different counters from the white colonists.

It was, indeed, the appalling British mistreatment of the Indians in South Africa which first opened Gandhi's eyes to the hideous injustice of Britain's attitude toward the Indian, and started him on his predestined path of champion of India's independence. This brought him more than one narrow escape with his life from the hands of British rowdies in South Africa when he made his first resolute stand on behalf of the Indians subjected to such vicious persecution there.

Starving at home as a result of Britain's economic policies, drawn up with no consideration for India's but only for Britain's needs and interests, Indians seeking opportunity elsewhere within the British Empire of which they are subjects are faced in both Australia and South Africa with an examination barrier, in which the free use of Greek terms or obsolete Gaelic expressions deliberately designed to stump them, ensures the failure of even the best educated amongst them. This precludes their entry to the vast undeveloped spaces of these rich colonial regions as effectively as if they were openly barred by statute.

The Indian communities within South Africa are denied the franchise, given no adequate parliamentary representation and left without any legal or political redress for the endless crimes committed against them.

If freedom, equality of economic opportunity and justice were really what Britain is fighting for, as her oft-repeated words proclaim, the discriminatory restrictions against the civil rights and liberties of Indians in South Africa would have been long since removed. Instead of that they are being consistently tightened as the latest bill directed against the Indians in South Africa just adopted by the Parliament of the Union plainly shows.

If, indeed, it were truly for liberty, equality of economic opportunity and the independence of subject peoples for which Britain and America were fighting, in fact and not only in words, they might well lay down their arms today and restore peace to the world, since it is precisely for those principles that Japan and her allies are fighting the War of Greater East Asia.

As it is, the war must continue until the Anglo-American dream of world domination is definitely shattered once and for all, and the victory of Japan and her gallant allies assures permanent independence and equality of opportunity for the peoples of Asia, establishes true racial equality, and brings in a just, equitable and lasting peace to all humanity, regardless of creed or color.

What Herb Is Not a Medicine?

I have seen a painter choosing a paper that blots badly. He studies this vicious and intractable characteristic and plies his brush in such a way that the very blot and blur will form a part of his picture. I have seen a doctor prescribe what seemed to a layman a dangerous drug that would aggravate illness. For a while it may act like a poison; but he knows that certain poisons are an antidote for other poisons. I have seen a man speaking and acting in such wise as to impress his friends and enemies as a fool or a coward. Later they find that he was neither; for his wisdom and courage were above their comprehension.

I have found how ignorant I am about the doings of the wise and the great. I have seen them crushed to earth—only to rise higher than ever. I have seen them encompassed by enemies—only to win the love and admiration of their opponents. To such men all who oppose their will are subjected to it. They say to us: "What herb is so devoid of medicinal quality that I cannot take it into my pharmacopoeia and use it for the healing of the sick?" (From Dr. Inazo Nitobe's "Editorial Jottings.")

A Year Ago Today

January 17, 1943

A large squadron of Japanese aircraft raided Milne Bay, 350 kilometers east of Port Moresby, New Guinea, and heavily bombed the military facilities there.

* * *

The Chittagong airfield was subjected to another intensive bombing by a squadron of Japanese fighters and bombers.

* * *

Native inhabitants of military age in Lebanon, Syria, Palestine and Transjordan, will be accepted as soldiers in the United States army, and will thus acquire American citizenship by their service in the United States army. In view of the fact that the United States cannot reinforce its forces in West Asia due to Axis submarine activity, the above step was adopted as a last resort by the United States military authorities in West Asia.

* * *

Two British transports laden with war supplies were sunk in the vicinity of Failaka Island off the coast of Kuwait in the Persian Gulf. Since the American forces are keeping a strict vigil in the Persian Gulf, it was not expected that the naval forces of the Axis nations would operate in these waters, and the incident has made strong repercussions among the Arabs along the coastal regions.

Asiatic Concord

Joint Declaration Will Go Down in History of Asia as Marking Dawn of New Era

By HACHIRO ARITA
Special to the Nippon Times and Contemporary Japan

Hachiro Arita, president of the Nippon Gaisei Kyokai (Japan Foreign Policy Association) and diplomatic adviser to the Foreign Office, was four times Foreign Minister in the Hirota, Konoye, Hiranuma and Yonai Cabinets.

Part I

The Joint Declaration adopted at the Assembly of Greater East Asiatic Nations held in Tokyo on November 5 and 6 will go down in the history of Asia as the beginning of a new era. The assembly was attended by President Wang Chingwei of China, Prince Wan Waithayakon, representative of the President of the Council of Thailand, Prime Minister Chang Chinghui of Manchoukuo, President Jose P. Laurel of the Republic of the Philippines, and Prime Minister Ba Maw of Burma. Following the inaugural speech by Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo of Japan, who acted as chairman, these delegates of the five independent East Asiatic nations voiced the earnest cooperation of their countries with Japan for the construction of a Greater East Asia and their firm and inflexible determination to proceed with the successful prosecution of the war. The Joint Declaration was adopted on November 6 after the close of the scheduled business of the assembly. By enumerating five points, it proclaimed the manner in which a Greater East Asia was to be constructed.

The participation of President Wang Ching-wei in the assembly spoke eloquently of the fact that China, which has already secured the abolition of foreign settlements and concessions and relinquishment of extraterritoriality, has attained its full independence. Prince Wan Waithayakon's attendance reflected that Thailand, which for a long time had been subjected to French influence from the east and British pressure from the west, no longer feels menaced in any way. It may be added that Thailand, by recovering its lost territory in consequence of the new adjustment in Greater East Asia, has regained its original status as a sovereign nation.

Exemplified Concord

Prime Minister Chang Chinghui's presence exemplified the ideal of the concord of five races on which Manchoukuo was founded. The Philippines, which had endured centuries of western domination, became an independent State on October 14, and President Jose P. Laurel attended the assembly as the representative of the newly established Republic. Burma's political connection with Britain became a myth when that country attained its independence on August 1. Prime Minister Dr. Ba Maw took part in the assembly as the representative of reborn Burma. The far-reaching significance of the assembly was set forth in a most clear-cut manner by Dr. Ba Maw. At the first day session of the assembly he stated:

"Today, an East Asiatic Assembly is sitting in the capital of East Asia. Thus, a new world has come into existence, a new order, a new citizenship. For the first time in history, the East Asiatic peoples are meeting together as members of a free and equal brotherhood which is founded and consecrated upon the truth that East is one and indivisible.

"Today's gathering of the East Asiatic peoples has not appeared out of nothing, out of an empty hat as it were. It is only the climax of a long sequence of happenings which have destroyed one world and created another in East Asia. These happenings, as I have said, have been great and far-reaching. Japan's assumption of Asiatic leadership, the swift march of her invincible forces across East Asia and the equally swift destruction of the anti Asiatic Powers, the great rally, unique in all history, of the East Asiatic peoples around Japan against the common enemy, and then, as another great turning point in our progress, the independence of Burma and the Philippines. Nothing greater or more important has ever happened to the East."

The Assembly of Greater East Asiatic Nations was certainly a most delightful and happy event to the peoples of Asia, but a most undesirable and lamentable happening to the Anglo-American nations. Whatever Britain and the United States may say, the assembly was a solemn occurrence, the record of which cannot be obliterated from the pages of the history of man. In this connection it would not be altogether immaterial to recall the past developments which led to the occurrence of this solemn historic event.

Hardly is it necessary to reiterate that Japan, with its population of 100 million packed within the limited area of 675,000 square kilometers, had to seek an outlet abroad. Its emmigration and foreign trade policies were framed as peaceful means for its legitimate expansion, aiming at nothing but the free movements of goods, services and population. Under such peaceful programs, the Japanese nation assiduously endeavored to develop industries and promote foreign trade. However, the Anglo-American nations and other Western Powers, as well as their colonies, built up high walls of tariff in order to prevent the importation of foreign products, especially Japanese goods. Faced with unreasonable economic restriction, Japan tried to retrieve the situation in amity.

In response to this peaceful, peace loving attitude of Japan, Britain and the United States answered by bringing increasingly severe economic pressure to bear on this country, thereby discarding in practice the principle of free international trade utterly in contradiction of what they had been preaching. As far back as 1933, commenting on this irrational trend in world economy, the then Foreign Minister declared in part in a speech at the Diet session:

". . .we see that all countries are busily engaged in erecting artificial trade barriers by raising customs tariffs or by putting limitations or prohibitions on exports and imports . It is to be greatly regretted that as a result of this policy of the closed door which is now practised everywhere in trade and industry, the universally cherished principle of the freedom of trade has been entirely reversed. The principle of free exchange of goods between nations constitutes along with that of freedom of travel and residence the very foundation of general progress and prosperity. Whenever this cardinal principle ceases to operate smoothly, there will be no means of realizing the common well-being and prosperity of all nations and no hope for the true progress and peace of mankind."

Warning Went Unheeded

The aforesaid note of warning sounded by Japan, however, failed to catch the ears of the Powers, which intensified all the more their restrictive trade measures against Japanese merchandise. The Powers, on realizing their entire inability to shut out of the world markets Japanese goods, instrumented the so-called theory of social dumping against Japan as a pretext for boycotting Japanese merchandise. These facts should be recalled by those Britishers and Americans who wishfully accuse Japan of scheming to set up an economic bloc of East Asia on the basis of a selfish and monopolistic isolationism. They should contrast the earlier unreasonable attitude of their Governments to what Japan today justly insists upon. It is incontrovertible that Britain and the United States, by pursuing the policy of oppression of Japan, have compelled this country to protect its self-existence by establishing economic reciprocity with the nations of greater East Asia.

Should the concept of bloc economy be considered unjust, Britain and America, which drove Japan to it, must shoulder the responsibility for its future developmnt. It must be remembered that Japan shifted itself from the principle of free trade to the idea of bloc economy, because it was forced to do so under the circumstances. However, there are ample justification and wisdom in the theory of bloc economy itself. The formation of economic blocs or regional groups closely cooperating among themselves economically is deemed a process which the world has had to undergo sooner or later.

Although Britain proper is limited in area to 240,000 square kilometers and has a population of 46 million, the dimensions of the British Empire are set at more than 35,000,000 square kilometers comprising a total population of 490 million. The United States proper has an area of more than 7,800,000 square kilometers populated only by some 120 million souls. In addition, it possesses the territories of Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, Virgin Island, Samoa and so forth. The area of the Soviet Union reaches 21,350,000 square kilometers and it is inhabited by as few as 170 million people. It is not too much to say that each of these three countries possesses practically all kinds of vital and stratetgic resources within its boundaries. Thus all of them are totally free from unreasonable economic pressure from other nations. Security of a nation cannot be attained by armed defense (in the narrow sense of the term) alone.

(To Be Concluded)

JAPANESE WAY OF THINKING

Mabuchi's Ko-do
(Ancient Way)

By SANTARO
Of the Nippon Times Staff

Part I

Concerning the personal life and career of Kamo Mabuchi as Kokugaku-sha, something has already been said, but hardly anything about the actual contributions he has made in the cause of Kokugaku, or about the position he occupies in the history of its progress. This task we now propose to tackle. A large volume would be necessary to do it full justice. The best we can hope to do will be to review some of the outstanding features of his learning or some of his key thoughts underlying it.

What is meant by Kokugaku? The question is asked sometimes even in our day. In the times of Shimokobe Nagaru and Keichu this term had not been born, though they were fully conscious of what it stood for in a broad, somewhat vague way. Their Kokugaku consisted in the study of old vernacular literature, especially poetry, as opposed to Chinese literature. It was Kada Azumamaro, creator of this term, who breathed into it a distinctive nationalistic significance. His "national learning," as defined in his famous "Keibun," was a study of ancient literature as a means of national education for the improvement of the mental and spiritual character of Japanese people, in contradistinction to the cultural and religious systems of alien origin, e.g., Confucianism and Buddhism. Thus Kokugaku became a lofty, comprehensive system of learning. Under its category were included at least these three: study of ancient poetry, notably of Manyo anthology; study of Laws and Ceremonies of the Imperial Court which was an inquiry into the administrative methods of the ancient Imperial regime; and study of the "divine" classics like Kojiki and Nihon Shoki, that is, Shintoism. Scholars looked upon Kokugaku, therefore, in different lights or from different angles. Some exclusively studied Manyoshu, others, like Kada Arimaro, made a speciality of Laws and Ceremonies, while yet others took up the more ambitious and pietistic investigation of the sacred writings. The great majority of lay scholars, however, saw in Kokugaku nothing more serious than the art of composing the 31-syllabled poem or study of classical literature as an aid to that accomplishment.

'Winckelmann of Japan'

It was reserved to Kamo Mabuchi to lay the enduring foundations of Kokugaku in its highest form. Kokugaku in his eyes assumed the sacrosanctity of Ko-do (Ancient Way) which is nothing less than the cult of antiquity as a cure-all panacea for the ills of mankind.

Nagaru and Keichu had done much pioneering work; Azumamaro sowed some good seeds; but it was Mabuchi who had begun to reap a fruitful harvest. To change metaphors, Mabuchi's predecessors had cleared the forest and cut away the undergrowth, and thus enabled him to build the temple whose name was Kokugaku, otherwise known as Ko-do. If his master, Azumamaro, was re-discoverer of Kokugaku, Mabuchi was re-discoverer of Ko-do.

So it may be said that Kamo Mabuchi occupies in the history of Japanese culture a position somewhat similar to that of Johann Joachim Winckelmann in Germany. Both were great philologists, classicists, philosophers, and confirmed book-worms; both were teachers. What is more remarkable is that both were contemporaries: Winckelmann died, or was murdered, in 1786 when 51 years old, that is, only one year before Mabuchi died a natural death (1769) in Yedo, 73 years old. Winckelmann was a supreme art critic which Mabuchi certainly was not, but the latter was a supreme poet of the antique style which the former evidently was not. But both had done for their respective countries this almost identical service, namely, revival of classical spirit and veneration of antiquity. As the one believed the best thing that could befall Europe was its complete Hellenization, so did the latter preach that the highest culture and education for his countrymen was to study, follow and devoutly to imitate Ko-do, the Way of the Ancients. Until Winckelmann made the re-discovery of Hellenic culture the study of Greek had generally been made in Germany as part of theological learning or an aid to the understanding of the Bible; so in Yedo of Japan the old classics had been studied chiefly as an aid to Kagaku (poetry study) till Mabuchi elevated it, magnified it or apotheosized it under the wonder title of Ko-do—Way of Antiquity.

This great revelation of Ko-do dawned on Mabuchi's mind only

(Continued on Page 3)

The Hypocrisy of Britain

Crowning Act of Injustice Is New Bill Suppressing Indian Right to Acquire Land in South Africa

By OUR FOREIGN EDITOR

Part II

In their determination to exclude the industrious Indian from the wide open spaces of the Dark Continent there was a time when the white rulers of the Union of South Africa went so far as to refuse entry to the wives and children of Indian residents in the Union on the grounds that the religious marriage ceremony of the Indians was not recognized as legal by the Union. After strenuous efforts, however, Mahatma Gandhi was at last able to obtain some modification of this offensively discriminatory measure directed against his fellow countrymen. But in spite of his efforts on their behalf, friction and disputes relative to the entry of Indian immigrants, particularly in Kenya Colony continued unabated.

Not only do Africa's white colonists seeks to bar further Indian immigration, but throughout British Africa the Indian residents have been and still are subjected to the most vicious positive forms of social and economic persecution. This persecution is, moreover conducted undisguised, with the openly avowed intention of compelling the Indians to leave Africa by segregating them from all the other communities and depriving them of freedom and opportunity to make a living.

The Transvaal led the way in this positive policy against the Indian immigrant within its midst. In 1885 this province passed an act depriving the Indians of the right to own land or real estate. Through their investments in the Holding Company and the Trust Company certain Indians were nevertheless able to retain legal ownership of the real estate which they had legitimately acquired and which was properly theirs. But even this last meons of retaining possession of their property was taken from them by an act passed in 1919. Furthermore by the Gola Law and Township Act adopted in 1908 Indian residents in the Transvaal were deprived of the right of domicile or of conducting business in various specified regions of the province. In 1932, presumably to stem the clamor against the injustice of this law, the Transvaal adopted a measure whereby the Indians were obtensibly authorized to own real estate and other property in places to be designated by the authorities. This statue, however, remains an idle letter, since no place have been so designated by the authorities since the time of its promulgation twelve years ago. Since as long ago as 1885 tax discrimination has also been exercised against the Indian residents in the Transvaal, and act having been passed in that year whereby Indian merchants are obliged to pay an additional tax of three pounds, to which their white competitors are not subject, for no other reason than that they are Indians. Ever since that time they have, moreover, been obliged to use different thoroughfares and live in districts isolated from the white colonists, in the interest, it is claimed, of public health.

Denied Citizenship

At about the same time that these restrictive measures were adopted in the Transvaal, a law was passed in Natal depriving the Indians residents in that province of their citizenship. This not unnaturally provoked extremely bitter anti-British sentiments among the Indians within Natal and led to a civil disobedience movement by the Indians there. As a result of this movement by the Indians to protect their civil liberties and rights several hundred Indians were thrown into prison by the oppressive British authorities.

In 1891 the lease of real estate to Indian contract immigrants in Natal was discontinued with a view to preventing their settling down in the province. Various measures were also proposed, aimed at the expulsion of all Indian contract immigrants from the province. These measures having failed in their aim, the Natal authorities thereupon sought to levy a special tax of 25 pounds on each Indian immigrant who desired to remain within the province after the expiration of his contract. This attempt also met with failure in face of determined opposition Gandhi and other Indian leaders. Finally, as from 1895, a special tax of three pounds was levied on each Indian immigrant in the province. A licencing system was furthermore imposed on all Indian residents engaged in commerce. The situation of the Indian communities in Natal was not improved in 1903 by a further requirement to pay a poll tax of three pounds on every Indian child. The malignant nature of the unrelenting policy consistently followed by the Natal authorities against the Indian immigrant is plainly manifest in this measure.

So far as real estate transactions in Natal were concerned, an act prohibiting Indians from leasing land was the only legal restriction on the rights of the Indian immigrants. In practice, however, whenever any real estate changed hands, buyers were required to accept the condition that they would not sell any part of the purchased property to other than white people, which made it virtually impossible for any Indian immigrant to acquire land or real estate within Natal. Furthermore Indians engaged in trade or commerce in Durban and other cities of Natal were segregated in special districts removed from the white colonists' more desirable residential quarters. Every possible measure was taken to prevent the further entry of Indians into this province, where the Indian community was larger than in any other region of South Africa. In 1896 the Indian question in Natal reached a climax. Attack and assault on the Indians by British residents were by no means uncommon, and Gandhi himself had more than one narrow escape in those days.

In Orange Free State the position of Indian immigrants was little on no better. They were denied permission to engage in either farming or commerce. Nor were the repressive measures directed against them removed when the Union of South Africa was set up. On the contrary attempts were made from time to time to restrict still further their civil liberties and rights. Notably in 1925 a bill was submitted to Parliament to legalize the segregation of Indians in all provinces and states of the Union. This bill, which only too plainly exposed the callous selfishness of the British, was temporarily shelved as a result of an agreement between Gandhi and the Union Government. It was nevertheless enforced in many regions of South Africa, notably the Transvaal and Natal. In Kenya Colony in East Africa the Indians were also subjected to strict residential segregation.

Additional Discriminations

In addition to all the foregoing restrictions on the Indians' right of entry into British Africa, on the acquisition or leasing of land by them for whatever purpose, in addition to unequal taxation and discriminatory social treatment, the most hampering restrictions are also placed on the commercial activities of Britain's Indian subjects in the various states and provinces of the Union of South Africa. By dint of sheer ability and hard work the Indians had succeeded in attaining a position of considerable influence in all important trading centers in East and South Africa. Indian merchants whose capital is small cater principally for the native peoples, while those who command a larger capital transact their business with the white colonists, some of them even having a number of white people in their employ. In order to restrict the successful Indian activities in this field a licence system is in force throughout British South Africa. Since this system was enforced licences have been systematically withheld from all Indian immigrants who might desire to set themselves up in business. Moreover established Indian merchants have their licences withdrawn under any conceivable pretext.

While these measures are aimed at destroying the Indians' every means of making a decent living in British Africa, there is not even a semblance or pretense of racial equality in the social treatment meted out to them. There is no club, hotel, theater, restaurant or public resort in the Union where the Indians are allowed to set foot in the quarters reserved for the white colonists. On trains, buses and other public conveyances, inferior seats are set apart for the Indians, separated from those reserved for the ruling race. In some provinces of the Union even the post offices have separate counters for the Indians and for the whites. Indians are furthermore not permitted to make use of the public lavatories that are used by the white colonists.

Majority Live in Natal

Indian immigrants in South Africa at present total about 210,000. The majority live in Natal, with relatively smaller numbers in the Transvaal and the province of Cape of Good Hope. They are practically without political rights or legal protection. Except in Cape Province the franchise does not extend to them. In Orange Free State they have never been given the right to vote. Since 1885 Indian immigrants have been denied the right of citizenship in the Transvaal. In Natal the Indian immigrants were deprived of the right to vote in provincial elections in 1897 and in municipal elections in 1924. Nor did the political status of the Indian residents in South Africa improve after the Union of South Africa was set up. On the contrary, the one province in which the Indians enjoyed the right to vote, Cape Province, made a further attempt to disenfranchise

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Down With Tyranny in The Guise of Democracy

Nippon Times
Evening

Nippon's Unity Means the Victory of Asia

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Press Comments

Monday, January 17
MAINICHI—Situation in S. Italy
ASAHI—Air Defense

Situation in S. Italy

MAINICHI—Since the betrayal of the Badoglio clique in Italy and the subsequent establishment of the Fascist Republican Government under Premier Benito Mussolini, some four or five months have now passed. Concerning the state of affairs under the Fascist Republican Government, fairly detailed reports are available. For instance, from the cable report by our special correspondent, Ono, dated January 6, it could be clearly seen that the life of the people, which had for some time been in a state of great disorder, has again returned to normal. On the other hand it seems that the present situation of the people in the regions under the occupation of the Anglo-American troops is extremely miserable and that, as far as the policy of America and Britain is concerned, there is not the slightest ray of hope for any improvement ahead.

According to what was reported by the British journal, the Glasgow Herald, a few days ago, the people in Southern Italy have been receiving a meager distribution of cereals during the past several months, and an unusual famine is prevailing there. On the other hand, the officers and men of the anti-Axis troops are buying up whatever they can get hold of. On this account prices are soaring, which further adds to the suffering of the population.

Again, about a week ago, there appeared the following report in the Financial News, a London newspaper: "The famine and epidemics which are now rampant in Southern Italy and in the region of Naples were in a great deal due to the lowering of the exchange rate to 400 lira per £1 and 100 lira per $1. (Note: the rate before the war was 70 lira to £1). This lowering of the lira currency resulted in the rise of the price of foodstuffs and in their hoarding. As, moreover, the authorities had no ability to control this trend, the sad situation of today has arisen."

We believe that this also explains why the American and British soldiers are buying up whatever they can get hold of. Also, the trip made last autumn by the Secretary of the U.S. Treasury Henry Morgenthau to North Africa and South Italy, under the pretext of inspecting the front lines, is being said to have been really for the purpose of buying up fine arts objects. If such is the situation, then it is indeed no wonder that the officers and men should buy up things too, each in accordance with his income. But to the populace, this means a great distress.

However, from the viewpoint of America and Britain, this is just what they want. That it is their intention to wipe an independent Italy off the map of the world is already known to our readers. And the first thing to do for this purpose is to destroy the spirit of the populace. America and Britain are tormenting the Italians, both materially and spiritually. Of the tormentation in the material field, the above is one instance. As to the question what they are doing to torment the populace spiritually, it appears that they are after the destruction of the people's spirit through Communism. For instance, for the post of the Governor of Calabria, the Mediterranean Committee appointed Marquis Malcqni, a noted Communist who was residing in Moscow until quite recently.

Indeed, it must be said that America and Britain are indulging in a very dangerous game of playing with the fire. The only question is as to whether this policy will in the end be successful or not. Unless the Italian nation is doomed to perish, some reaction must be expected to result from this policy.

Air Defense

ASAHI—The means of defense must conform to the means of offense. When we see the terrific bombings as conducted in Europe and also the intensifying aerial operations in all parts of East Asia, we become conscious that we must intensify our training concerning air defense.

The Air Defense General Headquarters has decided upon a new policy as shown to the Conference of Chiefs of Police and subsequently communicated to all the Prefectural Offices.

With the police department, Prefectural Offices and regional sections as units a new system is now being evolved by making a combination of Government offices and the various civilian organizations with a view to conducting a composite training covering all such matters as general adjustment, fire

(Continued on Col. 6, Page 2)

Chinese Vent Their Wrath on Brutal Yanks —Help to Round Up Stranded U.S. Fliers

Assist in Capturing Airmen Who Were Shot Down in Canton Raid

Domei

CANTON, January 15.—The Chinese people, indignant over the blind bombing of the American air forces, are cooperating with the Japanese in the task of capturing stranded American airmen. When Canton was raided on December 24, some of the enemy planes were hit by the accurate gunfire of the Japanese Forces. The American airmen bailed out and then sought to make their escape, but the Chinese inhabitants either engaged in rough tussles with the Americans or were ingeniously instrumental in handing them over to the Japanese gendarmes.

A Chinese farmer of a certain village shouted with joy when he saw a big American plane crashing to the ground. On returning home that evening from the field he discovered that several American airmen had taken refuge in his house. He lost no time in reporting that fact to the Japanese Forces.

Then again, a member of the Chinese defense corps in the same district came across a Yankee pilot hiding among some mulberry bushes. He called another defense corps member on duty and together they captured the fleeing American. They handed their captive over to the Japanese Forces.

Another special member of the defense corps came across two wandering American airmen, who asked for directions and also made known the fact that they were terribly hungry. The Chinese led the Americans to his air defense post and while detaining these men with offers of food and drink, reported his find to the Japanese gendarmes, who arrived in time to place the American pilots under custody.

In manifestation of their sincere appreciation for the voluntary cooperation of the Chinese people in the capture of enemy soldiers, the XX Gendarme Corps, charged with the duty of rounding up stranded American airmen, has presented letters of gratitude to the defense corps for their meritorious services.

U.S. IS REORGANIZING STATE DEPARTMENT

Designed to Facilitate Conduct of Foreign Relations, Hull Bares

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 16.—In what has been interpreted as a step in line with Roosevelt's efforts toward winning the fourth term election as President, Secretary of State Cordell Hull announced that a far-reaching reorganization of the State Department designed "to facilitate the conduct of foreign relations of the United States in peace and war," according to a Washington report.

The State Department said that the new organization is designed to free the assistant secretaries and principal officers of the department from administrative duties in order that they may devote a greater part of their time to "matters of important foreign policy."

The reorganization will, it is said, simplify the wrokings of the State Department, clearing the lines of responsibility and authority by means of logical groupings of functions and divisions into 12 major "line" offices.

The State Department said that the work of the higher officers of the departments has also been coordinated more closely through the creation of two principal committees—a policy committee and a committee on postwar programs. The first committee will assist the Secretary of State in the consideration of major questions of foreign policy while the latter body will assist him in the formulation of foreign policies and in their execution by "means of appropriate international agreements."

Apparently in an effort to stimulate war efforts through propaganda by impressing the public that the victory in this war is certain and not remote, Hull has also established an advisory council on postwar foreign policy and thus far has designated Norman H. Davis, Myron C. Taylor and Dr. Isaiah, Bowman as vice-chairmen. Hull will be the chairman of this committee, with an undersecretary to assist him as deputy.

The 12 "line" offices are the controls, the transportation and communications, wartime economic affairs, economic affairs, American republic affairs, European affairs, special political affairs, Far Eastern affairs, Eastern and African affairs, public information, departmental administration, foreign service administration.

Hull said that there will be no changes in personnel among the higher State Department officials.

Swedish Vessel Is Hit

Domei

STOCKHOLM, January 16.—The Swedish Consulate-General at London reported to the Swedish Government today that a Swedish ship of 2,140 tons, had been torpedoed and damaged, but that the majority of her crew was safe. The locality and time of the incident are not revealed.

Fuehrer's Headquarters

January 16

Northeast of Kerch and on the bridgehead at Nikopol, repeated violent enemy attacks were warded off by German defensive fire. Northwest of Kirovograd, the enemy renewed attacks with strong infantry and tank forces. A dent which had been achieved by the enemy in the course of the fighting during the past few days was sealed off in a counter-attack.

In the area southeast of Zhashkoff, heavy losses were inflicted on the enemy in the course of German surprise attacks. Several Soviet relief attacks were repulsed.

Southwest of Progrebitsche, the German counter-attacks gained further ground despite stubborn enemy resistance.

During the fighting west of Berdichev, the enemy lost 116 guns in the course of the past two days as well as numerous motor trucks, tanks, and other war material.

Lively local fighting is reported from the area west of Novograd-Volinsk and west of Sarny. In the area west of Rechitza, the German troops threw back enemy assault group in counter-thrusts which advanced beyond the Pripjet.

West of Krichev, the Soviet attacks were frustrated. Southeast of Vitebsk, the Soviets repeatedly attacked with strong forces. A penetration in the German lines was closed and 27 enemy tanks were destroyed.

Northwest and north of Nevel, as well as north of Lake Ilmen, the Soviets continued their attacks. The enemy broke through the German front in some places but was thrown back in counter-attacks. South of Leningrad, the Soviets, supported by tanks and battleplanes, launched an attack. They were, however, everywhere repulsed. In one sector, the fighting against the enemy groups that have broken in is still going on. In the area of Oranienbaum, all Soviet attacks were also foiled yesterday.

On January 15, a total of 72 enemy planes were shot down over the Eastern Front. Only three German machines are missing.

On the southern Italian front, strong enemy attacks in the sector north of Cervaro were repelled in heavy fighting. Fighting is still going on at one place penetrated by the enemy. In embittered fighting in the area northwest of Mignano, the second battlion of the tank grenadier regiment 15 under Captain Metzel, the second battalion of the tank grenadier regiment 71 under Captain Schneider, particularly distinguished themselves.

Eisenhower Takes Over

Domei

LISBON, January 16.—General Dwight Eisenhower, who was appointed Supreme Commander of the anti-Axis Forces in Europe, has formally assumed his post, the anti-Axis Headquarters announced today, according to London reports.

Aussie Envoy to Return

Domei

LISBON, January 16.—Australian Minister Frederick Eggleston to Chungking will shortly leave for Australia on a six months' leave, according to a dispatch from Chungking.

STIFF POLISH STAND OVER BORDER ISSUE ROCKS ENEMY CAMP

Moscow Gets Report On Pole Statement; Hull to See Envoy

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 16.—A new bombshell has been thrown into the anti-Axis camp with the announcement of the refugee Polish government that it will not accept the unilateral solution of the border issue, states a United Press correspondent in Washington.

This reporter stated that the question of the Soviet-Polish boundary was avoided both at the Moscow conference of foreign ministers and at the Teheran parley. He said that some sources, expressed the belief that the Soviet demands on Poland might test of solidarity of the anti-Axis camp.

It is believed that the Polish declaration was made with the approval of both the United States and Britain, the reporter said, adding that the principal issue involved at the present moment is understood to be whether one nation in the anti-Axis camp should act independently of the others in settling questions which the majority feel should be left for the peace conference.

Moscow Gets Report

Domei

STOCKHOLM, January 15.—The statement of the refugee Polish regime on the Soviet-Polish frontier question is reported to have been issued after Premier Stanislav Mikolajczyk, the Foreign Minister of the Polish regime conferred with British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden yesterday, according to London reports.

A copy of the statement was handed to Soviet Ambassador to London Fedor Gusev, who immediately transmitted it to Moscow. Kremlin authorities are now examining the copy of the statement, it is reported.

Hull's Reply Due

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 15.—U.S. Secretary of State Cordell Hull is expected to confer with the Polish Ambassador today and hand him the reply of the United States Government respecting the Polish demand for mediation in the Soviet-Polish frontier question, according to Washington reports.

Sees Vishinsky

Domei

LISBON, January 15.—A meeting between Soviet Foreign Vice-Commissioner A. J. Vishinsky and the Italian Representative of the pro-Soviet party was held today, according to reports from Naples.

During the course of the meeting, the Italian representative is reported to have told Mr. Vishinsky that the Soviet Government should not interfere with the domestic affairs of Italy.

Situation Getting Worse

The Polish issue is expected to aggravate further the delicate relations between the Anglo-American camp on the one side and the Soviet Union on the other as the refugee Polish regime in London is due to issue a strongly worded statement within a day or two, countering the recent ultimatum-like Soviet statement issued by the Tass News Agency, it is reported to the Yomiuri-Hochi from Stockholm on January 15.

In its statement, the report goes on the Polish regime is expected to oppose the Soviet ambitions and to stress its demands for the future Polish border being guaranteed by America and Britain in accordance with Polish wishes. However, as it is pointed out by the Moscow correspondent of the News Chronicle, so long as the Soviet Union is not paying any serious attention to the Polish refugee regime in London, chances for the feasibility of opening negotiations between the Soviets and the Polish refugee regime are very remote.

Asks Return of Territory

In a New York dispatch to the Daily Telegraph, it is pointed out that when the late Polish Premier Wladyslav Sikorski visited Moscow in 1942 and conferred with Soviet Premier Josef Stalin, he demanded from the latter the return of the large Polish territories which had been annexed by the Soviet Union.

On that occasion, Sikorski is quoted to have asked Premier Stalin for what purpose he wanted to retain the Pinsk territory as Sikorski professed not to know that Premier Stalin had any particular leanings for duck hunting. The Polish Pre-

(Continued on Col. 1 Page 2)

4-Power Conference On Border Problem Of Poland Is Hailed

Domei

LISBON, January 16.—The papers in London hailed the proposal made by the exiled Polish regime for the convocation of a four-Power conference to discuss the Polish border question as the best way of settling the boundary dispute, according to reports from London. The proposal, it has been learned, was adopted following a conference between the Polish officials and the British Foreign Secretary, Anthony Eden. Meanwhile, at Washington, it was announced by the spokesman of the State Department that the Polish suggestion has been received and being considered.

SPANISH SHIP BLAST IRES BRITISH PRESS

Time-Bomb Explosion In English Port May Bring on Retaliation

Domei

LISBON, January 15.—As a result of a mysterious explosion which occurred aboard a Spanish freighter in a British port, Anglo-Spanish relations have become extremely strained with all British papers hurling bitter protests against the Spanish Government. It was reported that the Spanish cargo vessel loaded with oranges from Spain was exploded by a time-bomb set within the ship. No lives were lost, but the ship was damaged heavily.

All British papers appeared with strong tirades signally among which the Manchester Guardian printed sharp threats charging that the incident was an outright violation of the neutrality policy of Spain, and that the British Government should not stop short of positive retaliatory action. The British Government is attaching serious importance to the explosion and it is expected here that the positive retaliatory action suggested by the Manchester Guardian will take the form of some sort of economic pressure upon Spain.

The Reuter News Agency today expressed the opinion that the case not merely casts an ominous shadow upon the friendly relations between Britain and Spain, but at the same time places the trade between Spain and Britain and other anti-Axis nations in an extremely precarious position. It went on to point out that the absolutely essential supplies for Spain are coming from anti-Axis nations.

The British Foreign Ministry is awaiting further details before taking any positive action, but Sir Samuel Hoare, British Ambassador to Spain, acting upon his own initiative, is reported to have already lodged a strong protest with the Spanish Government, the Reuters report added.

Argentine Press Director Cautions Correspondents

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 15.—Colonel Gonzales, Director of the Newspaper Bureau of the Argentine Government, pointed out that foreign correspondents often erroneously report the aims of the Argentine Government, in his first press conference with foreign and domestic newspapermen given at the President's official residence today.

"The Government wishes to maintain close touch with newspapermen in order to convey to the world the true opinions of the Argentine Cabinet," he declared. "However, it is regrettable that foreign correspondents often erroneously report the aims of the Argentine Government. The Government of Argentina is formed by the people of Argentina and is devoting its efforts for the establishment of a new national policy. This point I wish to have fully understood. Recently, the Government dissolved various political organizations, but this step was taken to effect their reorganization as the Government believes that political organizations should exist in a more compact form."

Seymour Back in Chungking

Domei

LISBON, January 16.—British Ambassador Sir Horace James Seymour has returned to his post at Chungking after a two months' stay at London, according to a dispatch from Chungking.

200 REPORTED DEAD AS WEST ARGENTINA HIT BY BIG TEMBLOR

Many Buildings Down At San Juan; Aid Rushed To Scene by Government

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 16.—Not less than 200 lives were lost and at least 50 to 70 per cent of the standing buildings were demolished at San Juan, Argentina, which was visited by a severe earthquake that shook a wide area extending throughout the western part of Argentina late last night.

Wild confusion prevailed throughout the city as water and electric installations were seriously damaged and telephone communications rendered useless for several hours. The Government immediately mobilized a full force of doctors and nurses to care for the injured and military cars were dispatched, but wild turmoil and confusion was created as most of the roads were impassable.

It is also reported that two trainloads of doctors and nurses were dispatched from Buenos Aires to extend relief to the San Juan refugees. The air force too has been mobilized to transport necessary medical supplies, and enough tents to accommodate 5,000 persons distributed by the Government for those rendered homeless.

The quake was again felt in San Juan at 2 a.m. today.

AUSTRALIA TO COMMENCE MEAT RATIONING SYSTEM

Compelled to Take Step Due to Outside Demand

Domei

LISBON, January 16.—Australia, the world's foremost meat producing country, has finally been forced to put into effect a meat rationing system from January 17, according to Melbourne reports.

The meat rationing setup is quite similar to the group rationing system adopted by Canada, but the Australian amount will be much larger. A week's ration will range from one to four pounds, according to the kind of meat distributed.

Australian Minister of Trade and Customs Richard Valentine Keane offers the following explanation in connection with the enforcement of meat rationing:

"Australian meat production is more than sufficient to meet home consumption, but the enormous quantities supplied to England and the armed forces of the anti-Axis camp have necessitated the adoption of the ration system. Government authorities are making all possible efforts to increase the production, but even if the maximum meat output should be attained, the amount produced would be short approximately by 100,000 tons of meeting the total demand for home consumption, and that of England as well as of the anti-Axis forces."

Ports in U.S. Unable to Ship War Supplies To Various Fronts Due to Manpower Lack

Domei

STOCKHOLM, January 16.—Stocks of military material piled high at New York docks, destined for shipment to Europe and other war fronts, have proven a source of bewildering perplexity for the authorities concerned, says the New York correspondent of the News Chronicle.

"The enormous quantity of war material held up in the harbor and wharves of New York and New Jersey waiting shipment to the European front or to regions of future military operations, has proven to be a confusing impediment. In order to clear the jumbled accumulation of goods, the harbor authorities are planning to effect a sudden increase of wharf hands by about 5,000. Meanwhile, the canvassing for laborers has already been started."

Manpower Lack Seen

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 16.—Reflecting the acute dearth of manpower in the United States, a correspondent of the London News Chronicle at New York reported that an urgent campaign has been launched to recruit at least 5,000 additional workers immediately to help clear up the congestion at the wharves in New York and New Jersey where war materials for the European fronts are piling up.

Opposes Labor Requisition

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 16.—Strong opposition was voiced by the Bulletin of the United Mine Workers, which is believed to be the organ of John Lewis, against the requisitioning of the United States citizens proposed by President Roosevelt in his recent Congressional message, according to New York reports.

The Bulletin said that such legislation would destroy the spirit of free enterprises in the United States and also endanger democracy.

Labor Decline Foreseen

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 16.—An early decline in the number of laborers employed in the United States industry was prophesied by Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins in a press conference Saturday, according to a Washington dispatch. At present, the number of industrial workers have reached its peak and within the next few months a progressive decline of the total number of employees may be expected, she said.

Noiseless Reich Plane Makes Surprise Raid On British Capital

Domei

LISBON, January 16.—Speculation that the Germans may have put a new "secret weapon"—a virtually noiseless plane—into action against Britain followed today with the dropping of a bomb on a crowded theater in a London suburb. The plane which dropped the bomb penetrated the London area without being detected by the elaborate aircraft warning system along the Channel coast. Seven persons were killed in the explosion as the bomb crashed into the theater orchestra pit. It is believed that the German aircraft must either be equipped with a practically noiseless engine that prevented its detection by the aircraft warning system or that it flew into London at too extreme an attitude for the sound of its motors to be picked up.

AIR RAID ON LONDON ADMITTED BY FOE

Capital Suffers Damage; People in Port Areas In England Evacuate

Domei

LISBON, January 15.—The British Air Ministry admitted today that German planes swept over London early last evening and inflicted damages as well as causing an undisclosed number of casualties, many of which have proved fatal, according to a dispatch from London.

Evacuating to London

Domei

STOCKHOLM, January 15.—People living near port areas in England are voluntarily leaving for London, and the inhabitants in Greater London have been asked to offer their residences to these evacuees, according to the Stockholm Tidningen.

The London report to the Swedish paper said: "Residents in the port areas in Britain are voluntarily evacuating, and the people in Greater London have been asked to offer their residences to these evacuees from port districts. On the other hand, the Government has decided to register all residences in Greater London and has made it compulsory that all families with extra rooms should take care of these evacuees. This step is believed taken to be as a precaution when the formation of the second front is executed."

Shop Windows Plundered

Domei

STOCKHOLM, January 16.—"Scandalous plundering scenes" occurred in London during one of the recent German air raids, reports the correspondent of the Aftonbladet.

The incident occurred when a German bomb smashed a number of shop windows and the soldiers and girls in the nearby areas immediately seized the opportunity to engage in a mad scramble to rob the windows of clothing, hats, handbags and other goods which had been hurled into the street by the concussion.

YAMAJI DEATH NEWS REFUTED BY IGUCHI· OTHERS ALSO SAFE

Report Nippon Envoy Victim of Sofia Raid Branded as Falsehood

The Associated Press report circulated from London last week quoting the Ankara radio as stating that the Japanese Minister to Bulgaria, Akira Yamaji, had been killed in an anti-Axis air raid on Sofia was branded as completely false by Sadao Iguchi, Spokesman of the Board of Information, today. At the press conference for foreign correspondents held this morning, Mr. Iguchi disclosed that a telegram had been received today from Kiyoshi Tsutsui, Japanese Minister to Rumania, saying that Minister Yamaji as well as the other were safe.

During the same interview, Mr. Iguchi said that a British Broadcasting Company broadcast stated that British Prime Minister Winston Churchill was in Marakech, capital of South Morocco. The Spokesman disclosed that the broadcast said that Churchill had met General Charles de Gaulle, head of the French Committee for National Liberation, there. Alfred Duff-Cooper, British Ambassador to the French regime in North Africa, and others were also said to have been present at the meeting. Churchill is presumably recuperating from his illness at Marakech.

The Spokesman also said that reports had been received that the Brazilian army was now in Italy under the command of Lieutenant-General Mark Wayne Clark, Commander of the United States 5th Army, "serving as cannon fodder for the Americans."

ANTI-GOVERNMENT PLOT IS SUPPRESSED IN PERU

Latin America Now Seeking Escape From Grip of U.S.

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 15.—The Peruvian Government announced today that a coup aiming at the overthrow of the present Government by nationalistic elements had been discovered and suppressed last December.

The coup d'etat had been set for December 31 by nationalists who were dissatisfied with the attitude of the present Government in depending upon the United States. But before the plot could be carried out, the plan was discovered by the Government and several of the leaders arrested. At present, the country is said to be calm.

The coup plan is believed to be an indication of the new tendency among the nations of the American continent to secure their own independent position by liberating themselves from their slave-like relation with the United States, particularly, as the pressure by the United States on Central and South American nations has recently become very strong as evidenced by the attitude of the United States on the question of recognizing the new Bolivian Government.

Colonial Control Issue Seen Troubling Britain

Domei

LISBON, January 15.—International administration of British colonies was opposed by Oliver Stanley, Minister of Colonies, in his address delivered at London today, according to reports from the British capital.

"The British colonies are vital bases for military operations," Stanley stressed, adding "and the inhabitants in these colonies are cooperating with us in the execution of the war."

Continuing, he stressed, "International administration for these colonies has been under discussion, but such a policy cannot be approved by the British Government or by the colonies concerned."

"However," Stanley said, "as full cooperation with other friendly nations is necessary to develop the full potentialities of our colonies, the British Government will probably propose the system of regional international cooperation. This new system would function in the same manner as the British-American Caribbean Committee."

In conclusion, Stanley stressed the fact that "the British Government would have to depend to a greater extent in the future on the cooperation of its colonies."

FAILURE OF ADVANCE ON ROME EXPLAINED

Reich Strength, Lowering Of U.S. Soldier's Morale Stressed by Eisenhower

With the non-realization of their promised "Christmas in Rome" and the stagnation of the anti-Axis drive in Italy owing to the stiff resistance of the German army, the enemy is now admitting that it is still a long way to Rome for the anti-Axis forces, according to a special Shanghai dispatch to the Mainichi.

The fact that the anti-Axis drive in Italy is making no progress in the face of stiff German resistance has now even been admitted by General Dwight Eisenhower, who was recently appointed Supreme Commander of the European invasion army. At a press conference a few days ago, General Eisenhower declared that the anti-Axis invasion of Italy failed on account of the high fighting morale of the men and officers of the German army, and further alluded to the following points:

No Benefits Gained

(1) The truce pact concluded with the Badoglio regime has failed to bring any benefit to the anti-Axis side.

(2) German war leaders have shown marked superiority in their strategic operations in Italy.

On the other hand, the gradual lowering of the fighting morale of the officers and men of the American invasion army in Italy is being recognized as a fact in a report from a front-line reporter of Collier's magazine, which reads to the following effect:

"Everywhere on the Mediterranean coast, you can hear our men express their war-weariness in such blunt words as 'Leave Africa to the Arabians and Italy to the Britishers, and let's all go home!' All the Americans here are longing to go home and to enjoy motion pictures, beef steaks, beer, and dance-halls.

"This lowering of the fighting morale of our men has greatly been hampering the operations of the anti-Axis forces. It is ascribable in the main to the fact that the American troops don't know for what purpose they are being forced to fight. Moreover, the situation is being intensified on account of the aggravation of living conditions on the front line. Once the words 'Sunny Italy' had been a temptation to our men, but contrary to their expectations, they found the city of Naples, which they captured, to be a miserable place, where they heard nothing but the voices of beggars.

Seen Pessimistic

"The American objective is to march into Rome, but obviously if our troops were to reach Rome, they would not find it any better than Naples.

"The fighting is intensifying, owing to the powerful German counter-offensive. American war leaders have been telling their men that 'the way is leading to Rome,' but it will be the Germans who will enter Rome first. (At present, Rome is an unarmed city). Moreover, all roads leading to Rome have been systematically destroyed by the German forces, who are greatly harassing the anti-Axis forces with clever strategic moves.

"Obviously, the German forces are not taking the anti-Axis troops very seriously. If the Anglo American forces proceed further north, they are bound to meet with even greater hardships.

"Thus, the American soldiers won't be able to go home for some time, as they hope to, and what makes things worse is that the American people at home know nothing about it all.

"Even if Rome should fall, this would not mean the end of the Italian campaign, and undoubtedly this long and wearisome winter campaign will go on and on."

Stiff Polish Stand Over Border Issue Rocks Enemy Camp

(Continued From Page 1)

mier is also reported to have demanded in particular the restitution of the territories of Lvow and Galicia which are inhabited by a large number of Poles.

It is clear that the Soviet Union's policy toward Poland amounts to treating the Polish Red regime at Moscow as the legitimate Government and to protect and foster it with actual support. The Soviets are, moreover, believed to entertain the following plans:

(1) Necessity of establishing a buffer state.

(2) Creating a change for the Soviet Union to divide and rule Poland by making the new Polish regime popular and by creating future friction between Poland and Germany.

Soviet Again Triumphs

Thus, the Soviet Union is believed to be planning eventually for the annexation even of the Polish territories of East Prussia. Meanwhile, intensified underground activities in Poland seem to indicate that the Soviet Union is attempting to draw Poland to its own side.

The recent Soviet activities show that the Soviet diplomatic offensive has gained a triumph over the United States and Britain for the latter which had exerted much efforts to appease the Soviet Union at the Moscow and Teheran conferences are trying to postpone discussion of the Polish issue.

In the light of these facts, it has become clear that the Soviet Union is intending to forestall definitely the plans of America and Britain for a joint disposition of Europe.

SECOND MASS WEDDING ceremonies, following the first mass rites solemnized last year, were held at the Thai Prime Minister's official residence in Bangkok on December 15. Present at the function were Their Royal Highnesses Prince Regent and Princess Aditya, Prime Minister and Mrs. Phibun Songkhram and many other notables. Kneeling in front of the bronze statue of Buddha, 84 couples underwent purification ceremonies with water sprinkled on their foreheads at the hands of His Royal Highness Prince Regent Aditya.

P.I. ASSEMBLYMEN WORK ON TAX BILL

Law Affecting Eating And Amusement Places Passes Second Reading

Domei

MANILA, January 16.—In order to plug the loopholes found in the existing internal revenue laws, the National Assembly passed on the second reading the bill imposing percentage taxes on the gross receipts of eating and amusement places.

The new tax affects such places as hotels, lodging houses, restaurants, cafes, refreshment parlors, roof gardens, night clubs, bars, grills, theaters, concert halls, circuses, boxing or wrestling exhibition, cabarets, race tracks, cock pits and others.

Two other measures also were approved on the second reading, namely, (1) the bill proposing specific taxes on matches and playing cards and (2) the bill imposing a franchise tax of 5 per cent on the gross receipts of businesses covered by the franchise law.

The latter measure is expected to yield an estimated revenue of 1,000,000 pesos yearly.

Meanwhile, it is learned that Assemblyman Nicanor Roxas from Cavite City has been named chairman of the powerful Committee on the Third Reading, succeeding former Assemblyman Emiliano Tria Tirona, who is at present Minister of Labor, Health and Public Welfare.

To Simplify Govt.

Domei

MANILA, January 15.—President Laurel has been holding daily conferences with Cabinet members to discuss means by which he hopes to simplify the Government structure. The plans outlined by the President call for the maintenance of the minimum personnel in the various bureaus and offices without endangering the efficiency of the service.

The proposed reorganization will be carried out gradually and as circumstances and conditions affecting each governmental bureau and office warrant.

It was further disclosed that the President and his Cabinet will issue general instructions to provincial and municipal officials to study the conditions in their respective localities in order to strengthen the set-up of local units.

Laurel Inspects Guards

Domei

MANILA, January 15.—President Jose P. Laureal for the first time yesterday inspected the Presidential Guards at the Malacanan Palace grounds. The President was accompanied by Major-General Guillermo Francisco, Vice-Minister of Home Affairs and Director of the Constabulary.

The President also inspected the barracks occupied by the Presidential Guards after which he had luncheon with the officers.

Daughter of Wang Ching-Wei, Studying Here, To Marry After Graduation in September

President Wang Ching-wei's daughter, Wen-shan, whose engagement to Chen Hsin-ying was announced on December 28 in Nanking, is at present assiduously pursuing her medical studies in Tokyo, according to the Asahi today.

Her fiance, hailing from President Wang's home town of Canton, is also pursuing his studies, being a student of economics. He is determined to master the Japanese language as well as probe into the innermost secrets of Japan's inexhaustible economic strength.

Miss Wen-shan is now finishing her medical course. After her graduation in September, the wedding will be solemnized and the young couple will enter their new life to serve newly-born China in their chosen fields.

When Miss Wen-shan first came to Japan in the spring of 1941, she assumed the name of Chen Hsiu-ming and was determined to pursue her studies as one of the many Chinese students in Japan and not as a daughter of the President of the National Government of China. Making her quarters at the home of Professor Takeo Suzuki of Tokyo Imperial University, she commuted daily to the Women's Medical College in Omori from Enokizaka-cho, Akasaka.

Quiet and gentle by nature, Miss Wen-shan did not make many friends. Her greatest joy was the companionship offered by Professor Suzuki's eldest daughter, Fumiko, to whom Miss Wen-shan was like a lovable older sister. At the Suzuki home, she came in touch with the warm atmosphere of a Japanese home life.

Daughter of a President, whose busy life does not allow much time for enjoyment of a full and happy home life, Miss Wen-shan once said, "A Chinese statesman, whose life is beset with ups and downs of fortune, is not allowed to enjoy a peaceful home life. My family has been unfortunate on this point." But her father about whom Miss Wen-shan speaks about is an understanding father, who adheres strictly to the codes of courtesy and honor, and who at all times pays deep respect to the personality of those with whom he comes in contact.

Japanese Boxer Defeats Italian in Shanghai Bout

Domei

SHANGHAI, January 16.—Before a capacity crowd of 7,000 rabid boxing fans, who packed the local auditorium last night, Jiro Fukuda, lightweight and welterweight champion of Japan, made an impressive debut when he scored a decisive victory by a technical knockout over Poggipollini, welterweight pride of Shanghai, in the fifth round of the scheduled 10-round bout.

Immediately when the first round opened, Fukuda unleashed a barrage of smashing blows on the Italian fighter, who was unable to gain the offensive throughout the fight. The Japanese boxer was the master of the situation from the beginning to the finish and showed no signs of weakening.

In the third round, Fukuda waded in for the kill by delivering a series of heavy blows on the Italian's face causing an injury to the nose. The fight progressed with the Japanese Champion continuing to deliver stinging blows on the Italian and at the end of the fifth round Poggipollini was practically helpless. When the sixth round was opened, the Italian was unable to answer the bell and his seconds threw in the towel; thus, awarding the Japanese boxer a victory by a technical knockout.

Churchill and De Gaulle Hold Talks at Morocco

Domei

LISBON, January 16.—British Prime Minister Churchill, accompanied by Lord Beaverbrook and Alfred Duff-Cooper, arrived in Morocco and conferred with Charles de Gaulle, Chairman of the French Committee for National Liberation on January 12 at Marrakesh, Morocco. The discussions are reported to have included the recognition of the French Committee, cooperation of the French rebel army in the anti-Axis European operations and other questions. The conference was again continued on January 13, and at its conclusion, General de Gaulle immediately returned to Algiers and reported the results of the conference to the French Committee.

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Burma Bank Is Opened; Ba Maw Makes Speech

Domei

RANGOON, January 15.—The inaugural ceremony of the Central Bank of Burma was held this morning in the plaza in front of its office building in the presence of Head of State and Prime Minister of Burma Dr. Ba Maw and other State Ministers, including Finance Minister U Set and U Ba Maung, Governor of the new bank.

Also present among the guests were Renzo Sawada, Japanese Ambassador to Burma and Subhas Chandra Bose, Head of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind.

After Prime Minister Ba Maw had delivered a short speech, in which he elucidated the significance of the birth of the bank, the ceremony came to a close with the Head of State handing over 10,000,000 rupees to Governor U Ba Maung as the paid up capital of the Central Bank.

Kenny Sees Roosevelt

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 15.—The White House announced today that Lieutenant-General George S. Kenny, Commander of the Anti-Axis Air Forces in Southwestern Pacific, returned to Washington to consult with the President and United States army authorities, according to Washington reports.

Kenny called on President Roosevelt today. It is said that his visit to Washington is for the purpose of conferring with the army authorities regarding the strengthening of the anti Axis air forces in the Southwestern Pacific area.

Admiral William F. Halsey, Commander of the United States Fleet in the Southern Pacific, is also visiting Washington at present. Thus, it is observed to be significant that the commanders of United States air and naval forces in the Southern Pacific are visiting the Capitol at the same time.

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AUSTRALIA SUFFERS BUSH FIRE DISASTER

Destruction of Grazing Lands in Victoria Cripple Food Production

Domei

LISBON, January 15.—The brush fires now raging in Victoria have killed more than 20 persons and destroyed over 400 houses according to a dispatch from Melbourne. The total damage is estimated at £2,000,000 sterling with many small townships already wiped out.

Food Supplies Reduced

Domei

LISBON, January 16.—Food supplies will be reduced in Australia as a result of the disastrous fires which have swept many of the principal producing areas in Victoria, Australia, during the past few days, according to a Melbourne dispatch.

Up to the weekend, it was reported that at least 18 persons had been killed in the bush fires which correspondents of London newspapers described as one of the worst seen in Australia for many years. Forty-four others were sent to hospitals to receive treatment while thousands of peoples have been made homeless and many are suffering hunger and exposure.

The reports added that huge areas of the countryside have been devastated and whole townships wiped out by flames whipped up by a 60 mile-an-hour wind in some areas.

Thousands of acres of grazing land have been devastated and flocks of sheep and cattle destroyed. It is estimated that the livestock losses in western Victoria alone reach 250,000 heads of cattle.

Dairy Farms Destroyed

The destruction of farms in western Victoria, which is the principal butter, lamb and mutton producing areas of the State, will mean less butter for Britain, according to dairy experts. Cheese supplies will be short and the meat supplies for winter are expected to be drastically reduced.

These reports added that the decline in the production and quantities of next season's Victorian wool clip is also feared and that some of the best wool-growing districts have been devastated as well as many stud sheep lost.

Meanwhile, a special meeting of the federal Cabinet will be called on Tuesday to consider relief measures. The Minister of Commerce has already instructed the Director-General of Agriculture to investigate the effect of the disaster on the food production program.

In the meantime, other reports added that thousands of civilian volunteers, aided by troops, fought vainly in most places to stem the engulfing flames which roared over the countryside with the speed and noise of an express train.

Whole tracts of the countryside have been isolated with fire-fighters battling both inside and outside the rings of fire. At midnight Saturdays, many fire-fighters have been without food for 36 hours. The fires had originally started in New South Wales, the reports revealed.

Premiers of Australia, New Zealand to Meet

Domei

LISBON, January 16.—Prime Minister John Curtin of Australia will hold a conference with New Zealand Prime Minister Peter Fraser at Canberra tomorrow, according to reports from the Australian capital.

Concerning the meeting of the two leaders, Australian External Affairs Minister Herbert V. Evatt gave out the following statement:

"At the conference of the Prime Ministers of the two Dominions, the question of war cooperation and supply of Australia and New Zealand will be discussed. Also opinions are expected to be exchanged on the future security, civil aviation, the immigration problem of the Pacific and other questions."

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Press Comments

(Continued From Page 1)

fighting, relief, supply of necessary equipment, shelters, and rehabilitation. This should be considered the first step toward the realization of the foregoing requirement.

Now let us study the prospective working system of the Neighborhood Association air defense groups. Inside each police station will be set up small air defense sections in conformity with the foregoing proposition, and there will be established a combination of the police defense bodies, town association chiefs, and neighborhood association chiefs, fire fighting officers and district authorities. This will result in deciding upon a concrete policy for conducting the air defense drill on a much larger scale jointly by all those persons identified with the Neighborhood Associations.

One of the lessons to be learned from the air raids in Europe is the fact that unusually large casualties were caused on the occasion of the first large-scale air raid because the people were unaccustomed to air raids. The mental blow suffered was also very great on the first occasion. Actual instances were not rare where several thousands were either killed or injured or thousands were subjected to temporary insanity in a single city.

One of the measures for air defense is the process of scattering the population. Scattering is not withdrawal. It is marking time for the sake of production and for the sake of protecting the public. The second measure is that of preventing the public, especially women, from becoming unnecessarily fatigued. The third is that emphasis should be put on the training of seeking shelter.

All in all, we heartily support the new policy of the air defense general headquarters which corrects the past errors and proposes to introduce renovation in the mode of coping with enemy air raids.

125,000 JEWISH REFUGEES NOW LIVING IN S. AMERICA

Many Engaged in Trade In Argentina and Chile

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 15.—About 125,000 Jews, who were driven out of Europe have arrived in the American Continent up to the present, reported the Director of the South American Section of the Committee Investigating Jewish Distribution in the American Continent, who returned to New York today after spending 10 months in South America to investigate into the conditions of the Jewish settlers there, according to New York reports.

He also said that the Latin American countries are offering various conveniences to these Jewish refugees, and that in Argentina they are mostly engaged in commerce and industry, while in Chile they are operating 800 enterprises, employing 4,000 people.

RENOVATION PLANS DECIDED BY BURMA

New Program Outlined To Erase Past Traces Of Enemy Domination

Domei

RANGOON, January 15.—In order to enhance the national spirit of the Burmese people and to sweep out all distasteful traces of the sordid past under obnoxious British domination, the Burmese Government has decided to adopt the following concrete measures for the attainment of the purpose in view. In this connection, Bandoola U Sein, Burmese Minister of Welfare and Publicity, sent notices to the prefectural governors, requesting that they make the necessary investigations. The methods by which Burma seeks to rouse the national consciousness of her people are as follows:

1. Construction of memorial monuments to Burma's past leaders and heroes, whose deeds have received little note in Burma's history. This will tend to rouse the patriotism of the Burmese people to a greater pitch and to whet their fighting spirit. The prefectural governors will consult with the historians and report to the Central Government.

2. Renaming of places bearing British or American names. The various cities, towns, villages, roads, parks, buildings and other spots that still have British or American names will be given new Burmese nomenclatures in efforts to do away with all Anglo-American coloring. Furthermore, as the second stage in this phase of reform, plans are under way for the reform of all English pronunciations of names and places into Burmese pronunciation.

3. In order to correct the effects of British maladministration various construction and charity undertakings are under contemplation. In addition, investigations will be conducted on the conditions of waterways, roads, bridges and so forth. Also, plans are underway to subsidize various industrial enterprises.

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